THE

EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,

OR

LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR JUNE 1803;

With a View of GILLESPIE'S HOSPITAL, *near* EDINBURGH.

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from May 26. to June 25. 1803, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1803. May.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
26	29.32	45	54	0.02	Showers
27	29.489	46	58	—	Clear
28	29.5	49	66	0.4	Rain
29	29.405	53	65	0.05	Ditto
30	29.28	53	58	0.02	Showers
31	29.775	49	65	0.04	Ditto
June 1	29.605	50	62	—	Clear
2	29.4	51	57	0.15	Rain
3	29.501	48	53	0.53	Ditto
4	29.65	48	52	0.02	Showers
5	29.61	47	52	—	Cloudy
6	29.452	46	57	—	Ditto
7	29.51	41	56	—	Clear
8	29.62	38	64	—	Ditto
9	29.5	46	58	—	Ditto
10	29.58	45	47	0.5	Rain
11	29.68	45	61	—	Clear
12	29.62	49	63	—	Ditto
13	29.65	51	71	—	Ditto
14	29.66	48	74	0.01	Shower
15	29.675	56	64	0.01	Ditto
16	29.7	57	63	0.02	Ditto
17	29.71	54	60	—	Clear
18	29.66	51	62	0.01	Shower
19	29.701	49	63	0.005	Ditto
20	29.75	51	61	0.001	Ditto
21	29.8	48	55	—	Clear
22	30.01	56	64	—	Ditto
23	30.05	57	75	—	Ditto
24	30.12	54	75	—	Ditto
25	30.239	51	73	—	Ditto

Quantity of Rain 1.786

High Water at LEITH, For JULY 1803.

Days.	Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
Fr. 1.	11	58	—	—
Sa. 2.	0	27	0	54
Su. 3.	1	19	1	42
M. 4.	2	4	2	26
T. 5.	2	47	3	8
W. 6.	3	28	3	49
Th. 7.	4	9	4	29
Fr. 8.	4	48	5	8
Sa. 9.	5	28	5	48
Su. 10.	6	9	6	31
M. 11.	6	55	7	22
T. 12.	7	52	8	26
W. 13.	9	5	9	48
Th. 14.	10	34	11	17
Fr. 15.	11	52	—	—
Sa. 16.	0	25	0	55
Su. 17.	1	22	1	47
M. 18.	2	10	2	32
T. 19.	2	52	5	10
W. 20.	3	27	3	43
Th. 21.	3	59	4	14
Fr. 22.	4	28	4	42
Sa. 23.	4	56	5	11
Su. 24.	5	25	5	40
M. 25.	5	57	6	16
T. 26.	6	36	6	59
W. 27.	7	25	7	57
Th. 28.	8	33	9	15
Fr. 29.	9	58	10	40
Sa. 30.	11	21	11	57
Su. 31.	—	—	0	28

MOON's PHASES,
FOR JULY.
Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon	4.	9	6	Even.
Laſt Qrtr.	11.	5	57	Even.
N. Moon,	18.	7	3	Even.
Firſt Qrtr.	26.	7	37	Even.

July 11, Court of Seſſion riſes.

THE

THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, OR LITERARY MISCELLANY FOR *JUNE* 1803.

REMARKS *on an* EXTRACT *from a* LETTER *published in Professor* STEWART'S *Life of Dr* ROBERTSON.

To the Editor of the Edinburgh Magazine.

SIR,

I Have waited ever ſince the publication of Mr Stewart's Life of Dr Robertſon, in hopes that ſome one of the friends of the latter, in the capital, would, ere now, have endeavoured to reſcue a whole party in the church from a general reflection contained in that book; but I have waited in vain, and therefore ſhall now trouble you with my remarks on the ſubject.

The paſſage I allude to is to be found in an extract from a letter of Sir H. Moncrieff Welwood, Bart., which is inſerted in the appendix to Stewart's Life, p. 297. in which the Rev. Baronet, when endeavouring to account for Dr Robertſon's retiring from the buſineſs of the General Aſſembly ſo early as the year 1780, when he was ſtill in a vigorous age, writes as follows:

"I recollect diſtinctly, what he (Dr Robertſon) "once ſaid to my-"ſelf on the ſubject, which, I am "perſuaded, he repeated to many o-"thers. He had been often re-"proached by the more violent men "of his party for not adopting ſtrong-"er meaſures than he thought either "right or wiſe. He had yielded to "them many points againſt his own "judgment, but they were not ſa-"tisfied. He was plagued with let-"ters of reproach and remonſtrance "on a variety of ſubjects, and he "complained of the petulance and "acrimony with which they were "written. But there was one ſub-"ject," &c. Here he goes on to ſtate the project, which was privately concerting for aboliſhing ſubſcriptions.

This paſſage contains a general accuſation of a whole party, nearly two thirds of the church, without ſpecification or proof, and ought never to have been publiſhed. I do not acquit the Rev. Bart. of raſhneſs for having written it, and far leſs the learned Profeſſor, whoſe avowed deſign was to conſult Dr Robertſon's friends and receive information from them, on points not known to himſelf, that might ſerve to illuſtrate his character and conduct, for publiſhing a paragraph which accuſes the whole body, and is not creditable for Dr Robertſon.

With reſpect to the Rev. and learned Baronet, without having the ſmalleſt doubt of his veracity, I am diſpoſed to contradict his account, as proceeding from miſtake, or his not making allowance for the exaggerations of an apology, which ſeems

to

to have been the design of the Doctor's conversation with Sir Henry at that time.

The Rev. Baronet adds, "that he is persuaded that the Doctor repeated this to many others." If this was the case, it is truly surprizing that the Doctor should have thought it necessary to make an apology for his early retreat to his opponents, when none of his supporters whom I have met with, and they have not been few, can recollect their ever having heard such harsh complaints from the Doctor. I was in very intimate habits with Dr Robertson for many years before and after he retired from ecclesiastical affairs: and when occasionally in Edinburgh, I had very close and confidential conversations on the state of the church, particularly in that western province, with which I was best acquainted, and from whence was likely to rise that contest which he was so much afraid of.

He opened himself more than once to me on what he called the Heresy of the West, of which he is said to have been so much afraid. This was an attempt which he then expected to be made every year, to relieve the consciences of ministers from the subscription of the Standards of the Church. In my last conversation with him on this subject, which was not more than a year before he retired, I was able to assure him that, if there ever had been danger from that quarter, it was now over to my certain knowledge; for there were only two ministers alive who were deeply tinctured with what he called a Heresy, who, having been disciples of the celebrated Professor Hutcheson, retained his aversion to subscriptions. I added, that they had no longer any ascendant over their younger brethren. I ventured to assure him, that if ever the peace of the church was disturbed by such a proposal, it would be of short duration; for the whole high party in the church, with all the elders, would join with the wise men of his own side, in defence of subscriptions as established by law.

This assurance, with those given him by the Rev. Baronet previous to mine, should have put an end to all his fears from that quarter, since he did not chuse to take the more manly part, which was of a piece with his former conduct, and face the danger boldly at the head of his old friends, who would have insured him of victory. The Doctor accordingly seemed to have his fears quieted by this conversation, yet tho' he was not explicit with me, I could discover a secret wish to disengage himself from ecclesiastical affairs. He has sometimes complained to me, I well remember, of foolish letters and proposals which he had received from individuals, to which all leaders of parties must be liable, and which it belongs to their patience and wisdom to bear and to parry; but no general reflections on the party by whom he admitted he had been steadily and manfully supported.

With the fresh remembrance of this on my mind, I cannot help thinking that the Rev. Baronet was inconsiderate when he repeated a conversation which threw such an indiscriminating stain on a whole party, on the uncertain evidence of his own memory, at a distance of more than twenty years; and the learned Professor, still more to blame, when he admitted a paragraph of such a strain as part of an appendix to his work.

There were other reasons, without having recourse to what is stated in that conversation with Sir H. Moncrieff, for Dr Robertson retiring at the time he did. The Rev. Baronet has mentioned some which may have had their own weight in producing the Doctor's determination. One which he has not touched on, I firmly believe, was the false and unmerited abuse and obloquy, and even danger,

danger, to which his perſon and family were expoſed, during the popular phrenzy that was raiſed by the bill for the relief of Roman Catholics. How this could have happened to a perſon who was ſo much eſteemed, and had ſo many friends, and was ſo entirely blameleſs as Dr Robertſon, may be very ſurpriſing; but not to any one who reflects, what a ſingle malignant ſpirit, filled with envy and hatred, can do with a ſavage and ignorant mob, raiſed to fury by the impulſe of enthuſiaſm. Add to this, that I believe the Doctor thought himſelf neglected by the lay patrons of Scotland, no leſs than by the ſervants of the crown; for tho' the meaſures he had ſo ably conducted had entirely put an end to the oppoſition to preſentations, and tho' his perſonal intereſt had been ſufficiently attended to by Government, yet he was very rarely conſulted by patrons, and was not able, after repeated efforts, to obtain a tranſlation to a better living, for one of his neareſt relations, who was not undeſerving.

It is true, that the General Aſſembly had been deſerted by all the elders of rank and importance, except Henry Dundas, now Lord Viſcount Melville, who never failed him in any queſtion, either of a public or private nature. With his ſtrenuous ſupport, he had got his ſon made Procurator, and his relation, Dr Dryſdale, choſen principal clerk to the church. On thoſe two occaſions he had the unanimous ſupport of the moderate party, ſo recently as the year 1778, which demonſtrates that his friends had not then deſerted him.

The circumſtances I have mentioned above, added to thoſe enumerated by Sir H. Moncrieff, together with his being tired with ſupporting a part, for two or three weeks every year, which had now no object, had certainly predifpoſed his mind to retirement, when an accident happened which fixed his reſolution, but did not, I am perſuaded, anticipate his retreat by more than a year. This was a diſſent from a ſentence of the General Aſſembly in the year 1780, which he had dictated, in the caſe of a Mr Shank, the ſon of a deceaſed miniſter, whom the Preſbytery of Fordun were moſt urgent to bring on trials, that he might be qualified to accept of a preſentation, though he never had been a ſtudent of Divinity, againſt the judgement of the Synod of Angus and Mearns, and the expreſs rules of the church.

This diſſent was led by one of his ableſt ſupporters, Dr Grieve, who was followed by many more of his friends, ſuch as Doctors Barclay, Anderſon, and Bowmaker, Meſſrs Robert Home and Robert Douglas, &c., and many reſpectable miniſters of the oppoſite party. I have been certainly informed, that he had, that day or the following, a very earneſt converſation with one of the diſſenters in much intimacy with him, to whom he ſaid, that the deſertion of ſo many of his friends had fixed his reſolution never more to be a member of aſſembly. The gentleman, I have been told, in vain endeavoured to perſuade him to alter his reſolution, and defended himſelf and his brethren for having differed from him in this inſtance, chiefly from this conſideration, that his ſteady conduct, ſince he had a leading in the church, having fully eſtabliſhed the right of patrons in practice, as well as in law, it was abſolutely neceſſary, that ſuch a power ſhould be limited and reſtrained by the eſtabliſhed rules of the church, to prevent patrons having it in their power to impoſe uneducated and unqualified young men on the church and on the people.

Dr Robertſon was well aware of this oppoſition, and had been urged previouſly by the diſſenters to adopt their opinion. But he could not be moved. So he expected that ſome of his oldeſt and beſt friends would have

leave him in the debate and vote, but he did not imagine that they would have carried it so far as to dissent.

On my annual visits to Edinburgh after Dr Robertson had retired, he never opened himself to me on the causes of his conduct, further than that his advanced age had made him resolve to cease from public business. I observed, however, that he seemed less happy than he had formerly been during the General Assembly, when he was daily courted by the respectful caresses of his friends, and had his spirits elated by supporting the first place in a popular assembly, with as much wisdom, and ability, and success, as ever fell to the share of any leader.

With respect to that part of his complaint, as stated by Sir H. Moncrieff, that stronger measures had been proposed by the more violent men of his party, than he thought right or wise to adopt, the subsequent history of the General Assembly by no means justifies that alledgement. After he retired, no measure was brought forward that seemed to answer the description. In the Assembly 1784, the instructions to the Commission in respect to the grievance of Patronage was left out with little struggle. For it was a glaring absurdity any longer to load those instructions with an article that was in direct contradiction to the law of the land and the uniform practice of the church for many years. This surely cannot be called a strong measure.

The only other measure to which that term could apply, that was brought forward with success, many years after Dr Robertson had retired, if not even after his demise, was that of breaking up one settlement, and setting aside a presentee to a church, both of whom had been put in their several situations in express contradiction to the rules of the church. It was those two judgments of the Assembly which vindicated the principles of the dissenters in 1780 at last, after some unsuccessful struggles, which were directly opposed to the exertion of a discretionary power in presbyteries in any case or point respecting licensing of probationers, or ordaining or admitting ministers, contrary to the clear standing laws of the church. The purity of those judgments and their utility have been universally acknowledged; and all transgressions of those rules, thro' partiality or collusion, threaten much danger to the establishment.

In all the encomiums which the Rev. Baronet has made on the character and ecclesiastical conduct of Dr Robertson, I heartily accquiesce, and with the highest admiration of both I firmly believe that no blame can be attached to either, that is not in as great a degree applicable to every other leader of a party.

The Rev. Baronet is erroneous in one fact, of little consequence indeed, viz. in ascribing to Dr Robertson an improvement in the mode of debate in the General Assembly, which had been made by Dr Webster, when he was moderator in 1753, eight or nine years before Dr Robertson had acquired any leading in the church. Mr John Home and he, to be sure, had set the example in 1751, when they, being young men, contrary to custom, began the debate in the case of Adams of Falkirk. This had been frequently done before by Mr James Lindsay, and other brisk young men, but was held to be very irregular.

Neither do I admit without explanation that Dr Robertson carried on his ecclesiastical policy without the countenance of his Majesty's ministers. The case was now very different from what it had formerly been. The system now pursued was steady, uniform, and legal, and equally agreeable to all ministries in succession, so that they had only to leave it in such safe hands. This was wholly unlike the former system of expedients, when the leaders

leaders of the Assembly acting frequently in contradiction to the Law of Patronage, with the connivance of Government, had recourse more frequently to the advice and countenance of his Majesty's servants, and had not only the appearance of being, but in reality, were more dependent in their measures than they were from the 1762 downwards. But tho' there was no need of having frequent recourse to his Majesty's ministers for countenance, Dr Robertson was well with them all in succession, from Lord Bute's administration in 1761, down to that of Lord North, which did not end till 1782, when he had retired from the Assembly.

It is undoubtedly true that the supreme Ecclesiastical Court never appeared with greater dignity, since Presbytery was restored in 1689, than it did when Dr Robertson conducted its measures. The absence of the lay elders of distinction was not felt or regretted; tho' it was remarked, especially on one occasion, when a very important overture was debated, which if it had been carried might have not a little disturbed the peace of the country. On that memorable day there was neither one of the supreme Judges, nor any Nobleman or Officer of the Crown, or indeed any elders, but two or three of the high-flying party present, and yet the overture was thrown out. Many reasons might be assigned for this desertion of the laity, which it is needless at present to mention.

The dissent which I have quoted, and the vigorous conduct of the Moderate party in the General Assembly on subjects of the same nature, entitle me to conclude by saying, that if Dr Robertson threw much lustre on the counsels, while he presided in them, the party which he headed derived no less honour from the steady support they in general gave him, and from their manly opposition to him when at any time he deviated into the ancient system of expedients; which furnishes a demonstration, that it was the good sense and public spirit of the whole party, which swayed and guided the ability of their chief orator, as I trust it will always do.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

Glasgow, May 18. 1803. G. L.

Account of JAMES GILLESPIE'*s Hospital and Free School.—With a* VIEW.

JAMES GILLESPIE of Spylaw, in the parish of Colinton, and county of Edinburgh, having, by industry, and assiduous attention to business, for many years, as a merchant and tobacconist in the city of Edinburgh, acquired a considerable fortune; and having no near relation, he, upon the 16th of April 1796, executed a deed of settlement, whereby he disponed and made over, to Sir James Foulis, Bart. William Gillespie, James Fraser, Dr Thomas Gillespie, and George Tod, his whole estate, heritable and moveable, real and personal, in trust, for the purposes, and under the burdens aftermentioned: viz. 1. Under the burden of payment of his funeral expences, and all his lawful debts, which should be owing, and undischarged, at the time of his death; together with the expences of executing his settlement: 2. That the trustees, or the acceptor and survivor of them, should be bound to make over to Dr Thomas Gillespie, physician in Edinburgh, one of their own number, whom failing, to Alexander Gillespie, his son, the superiority, and freehold qualification, of his lands of Spyelaw: 3. To dispone, and make over, to the master, treasurer, and twelve assistants of the Merchant Company, for the time being, and their successors in office, the old Dean of Guild, and four old Bailies, who serve in Council, as such, of the city

city of Edinburgh, and the two Miniſters of the Tolbooth Church there, for the time being, his whole lands of Spyelaw, and others therein mentioned: 4. To diſpone and make over to Richard Dick, tobacconiſt in Edinburgh, in liferent, and the heirs lawfully procreated of his body, whom failing, to the ſaid maſter, treaſurer, and twelve aſſiſtants of the Merchant Company, the old Dean of Guild, and four old Bailies, and two Miniſters of the Tolbooth Church, in fee, his ſhop and laigh cellar in the high-ſtreet of Edinburgh, his houſe at the head of Foulis's-cloſe, and his tenement in Lyon's-cloſe, with the old houſe of Spyelaw, and the ſnuff-mill immediately under it: 5. That the ſaid Richard Dick, and, failing him, the ſaid Merchant Company, ſhould be obliged to pay, yearly, to David Dick, his, Mr Gilleſpie's, ſervant, 10l., during all the days of his life: 6. Under the burden of payment to the ſaid Maſter, Treaſurer, and twelve aſſiſtants of the ſaid Merchant Company for the time being, the ſaid Old Dean of Guild, four Old Bailies, and two Miniſters of the Tolbooth Church of Edinburgh, the Sum of 12,000l. ſterling, excluſive of, and over and above his ſaid lands in the pariſh of Colinton: and all theſe for the ſpecial intent and purpoſe of founding and endowing an Hoſpital, or Charitable Inſtitution, within the city of Edinburgh, or ſuburbs, for the aliment and maintenance of old men and women; and which Hoſpital ſhould always be called, denominated, and deſcribed, by the name of JAMES GILLESPIE'S HOSPITAL. *Item*, Under the burden of payment to them, (who, and their ſucceſſors in office, he appointed and ordained to be perpetual Governors of the Hoſpital and School after-mentioned, his ſaid truſtees being alſo Governors during their lives,) the ſum of 2000l. ſterling, for the purpoſe of endowing a Charitable or Free School, within the city of Edinburgh, or ſuburbs thereof, for the education of 100 poor boys, who are to be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; and he thereby declared the intereſt ariſing from the ſaid ſum, to be a perpetual ſalary to the maſter of the ſaid ſchool, and his aſſiſtants: Alſo, under the burden of payment to the ſaid Governors, of 700l. ſterling for the purpoſe of building or purchaſing a ſchool-room and houſe to the ſaid maſter and his aſſiſtants: And his eſtate and truſtees are further burdened with ſundry legacies and annuities, therein particularly mentioned. By a codicil annexed to the ſaid deed of ſettlement, Mr Gilleſpie deſired and required his truſtees to appoint James M'Ray, teacher of Eaſtern languages, then reſiding with him, to be Chaplain to his Hoſpital.

The truſtees accepted of the truſt; and obtained a Charter, eſtabliſhing and erecting them into a Corporation and Body Politic and Corporate, for ever, by the name and ſtyle of *The Governors of James Gilleſpie's Hoſpital and Free School*; which charter is dated the 19th April 1801.

The Governors purchaſed that property called Wrights Houſes, in the vicinity of Edinburgh; and upon which a handſome and commodious building has been erected for the purpoſe of the Hoſpital; and another for a School, upon the ſame property.

The perſons entitled to be admitted, are, perſons of the name of Gilleſpie, 55 years of age, or upwards; Perſons belonging to Edinburgh and its ſuburbs; or, men and women belonging to Leith, Newhaven, and other parts of the county of Mid-Lothian. And, failing of applications from theſe places, perſons coming from any part of Scotland. None to be admitted who are penſioners, or have an allowance from any other charity, or under 55 years of age.

EXTRACTS

Extracts *from a Rough Sketch of* Modern Paris.

Society.

SOCIETY in Paris is described as divided into three classes; 1st, *l'ancienne nobleſſe*, or old nobility; 2dly, the governmental clafs, or conſtituted authorities; and, 3dly, *les parvenus ou nouveaux riches*, upſtarts or new gentry. The riches and luxury of this third clafs may be inferred from the following extract:

Nothing can exceed the ſplendour of the perſons of this deſcription. The furniture of their houſes, the dreſs of their wives, their table, their plate, their villas, in ſhort, all the "*agrémens*" of life, are in the higheſt ſtyle of oriental magnificence.

To give you ſome idea of their manner of living, I will deſcribe to you the houſe of madame———*, which I yeſterday obtained the permiſſion of ſeeing, in her abſence.

The houſe is ſituate in a ſtreet leading from the Boulevard, and is approached by a fine court, of conſiderable length. The back of the houſe looks on a very pretty garden, arranged *à l'angloiſe*. It was formerly the reſidence of a miniſter of ſtate.

The drawing room, and *ſalle á manger* †, were not yet finiſhed. The furniture prepared for them was rich. I did not think it particularly beautiful; but the bed-room and bathing cabinet exceeded in luxury every thing which I ever beheld, or even ventured to imagine. The canopy of the bed was of the fineſt muſlin, the covering of pink ſatin, the frame of beautiful mahogany, ſupported by figures in gold of antique ſhapes. The ſteps, which led to this delicious couch were covered with red velvet, ornamented on each ſide, with artificial flowers, highly ſcented. On one ſide ſtood, on a pedeſtal, a marble ſtatue of Silence, with this inſcription:

"Tutatur ſomnos et amores conſcia lecti." ‡

On the other, a very lofty gold ſtand, for a taper or lamp. A fine mirror filled up one ſide of the bed, and was reflected by one at the top, and another at the oppoſite ſide of the room. The walls were covered with mahogany, relieved with gold borders, and now and then with glaſs. The whole in excellent taſte. The bathing cabinet, which adjoined was equally luxurious. The bath, when not in uſe, forms a ſofa, covered with kerſeymire edged with gold; and the whole of this cabinet is as pretty as the bed-room. Beyond this room is the bed-chamber of *monſieur*, plain, neat, and unaffected; and on the other ſide a little cloſet, covered with green ſilk, and opening on the garden, in which *madame* ſits, when ſhe amuſes herſelf with drawing. To conclude, I find the "loves," which "Silence guards," and of which this paphian ſeat is the witneſs, are thoſe of January and May; for the wife is twenty (the greateſt beauty of Paris,) and the huſband ſomething leſs than ſixty.

The Chief Conſul.—His complexion is uncommonly ſallow, his countenence expreſſive but ſtern, his figure little but well made, and his whole perſon, like the mind which it contains, ſingular and remarkable. If I were compelled to compare him to any one, I ſhould name Kemble, the actor. Though Bonaparte is much leſs in ſize, and leſs handſome than that reſpectable performer, yet in the conſtruction of the features, and in the general expreſſion, there is a ſtrong reſemblance. There is, however, ſuch originality about the appearance of the firſt conſul, that without having ſeen him, it is difficult to form an idea of his perſon. The picture of Bonaparte at the review, exhibited

* Recamier, we believe.

† Eating room.

‡ "Silence guards the ſlumbers and the loves of this bed."

hibited some time back in Piccadilly, and the bust in *Sévre china*, which is very common at Paris, and which has probably become equally so in London, are the best likenesses I have seen. As to his dress, he wore the grand *costume* of his office, that is to say a scarlet velvet coat, richly embroidered with gold, to this he had added leather breeches, jockey boots, and a little plain cocked hat, the only ornament of which was a national cockade. His hair, unpowdered, was cut close in his neck.

General Berthier.—He is a little man, plainly dressed, with cropped hair. His countenance is expressive, when he speaks; but his figure is diminutive, and his appearance by no means military. He is extremely polite, gentlemanly, and affable. I am told, he is by birth "*gentilhomme*;" and by his manner it is easy to see, that he must have passed the early part of his life in good company.

The supper at a ball given by a *ci-devant* noble is represented as consisting of soups, hot dishes, *legumes*, fruit, and pastry; after which, as a remove, two large plates, one of turbot and the other of salmon, made their appearance. This will strike the English reader as a singular arrangement: but it is asserted that "*all* good French suppers conclude with fish."

A Consular dinner at the Tuilleries.

The entertainment was extremely elegant, and the sight very striking. More than two hundred persons sat down to table in a splendid apartment. The company consisted, besides the family of Bonaparte, of the ministers, the ambassadors, several generals, senators, counsellors of state, and other constituted authorities. The number of women present was by no means in proportion to that of the men, and did not exceed fifteen. All the English ladies, who had been presented to madame Bonaparte, were invited (though not their husbands) to this entertainment; but it happened that only two remained at Paris.

The dinner was served entirely on plate and *Sèvre china*, the latter bearing the letter B on every dish, and every plate; and the *plateau* was covered with moss, out of which arose innumerable natural flowers, the odour of which perfumed the whole room.

The first consul and madame Bonaparte conducted themselves with much ease, and spoke very affably to those around them.

The servants were numerous, splendidly dressed, and highly attentive. The dinner lasted more than two hours.

Literary establishments.

Perhaps there is no town in the known world, which affords such favourable opportunities of acquiring and cultivating knowledge, as that from which I am now writing. On this subject, equality in the best sense exists; and while the poor man has the finest libraries, and most extensive collections opened to his use, without any expence whatever, he, whose circumstances are moderately easy, obtains, for a trifleing consideration, every possible means of additional improvement.

A calculation and statement of expences at Paris.

An English family settling here, with English ideas and English habits, would spend very little less than they would do in London, with a similar establishment.

To enable you to judge for yourself on this subject, I shall mention the prices of the most essential articles of expence; some of which are lower, while others are infinitely higher.

Meat is much cheaper, being only eleven or twelve sols per pound (or five or six pence English.)

Bread bears, at present, nearly the same price in the two countries.

The keep of horses costs infinitely less at Paris than in London.

Poultry

Poultry is cheaper; and wine of the beſt kind may be bought for ſomething more than we pay for good port.

On the other hand, houſe rent is equally dear, if not dearer. Furniture is exorbitant; and dreſs of all kinds, both for men and women (only excepting ſhoes and gloves,) is beyond compariſon, dearer in price, and more expenſive in its kind.

The price of amuſements, in the firſt places, is nearly the ſame at the large theatres of Paris, as at thoſe of London; and *ſpectacles* being infinitely more frequented at the former than in the latter city, much more is ſpent, in this article, in the one than in the other capital.

Groceries are dearer and fuel at leaſt double.—Putting theſe articles, the one againſt the other, perhaps with economy eleven hundred pounds in Paris might purchaſe as many conveniencies as twelve in London. But I think even this difference is liberally allowed.

Comparative view of Paris and London.

In width, cleanlineſs, and beauty, the ſtreets of London have ſuch a decided advantage over thoſe of Paris, that I believe even a Frenchman would acknowledge, that the queſtion could not be diſputed. The footpaths of the former, on which the pedeſtrian may walk without danger or dirt; the excellent pavement, which prevents any fatigue from being experienced in the uſe of a carriage; and the brilliancy of the lamps at night, which renders the paſſage, in an evening, from one part of the town to another, rather a pleaſure than a pain, are but ill contraſted by the narrow and filthy lanes of the latter, in which perſons on foot are conſtantly expoſed to every kind of accident and inconvenience; to the neglected carriage-ways, in moving over which individuals are bruiſed, and wheels rapidly worn out; and to the diſmal and uncertain light, which a few lanterns, hung by cords ſuſpended from the oppoſite houſes, faintly affords. But if the ſtreets of Paris muſt yield to thoſe of London, the former city is undoubtedly ſuperior in its palaces and public buildings, and in the height, ſtyle, and architecture of private houſes, the ſtone fronts, regular plan, and lofty dimenſions of which, have a very commanding appearance. But though the edifices are finer, and the arrangement more convenient, each floor conſiſting of a complete ſet of rooms, yet, from their great ſize, it uſually happens that the ſame houſe is inhabited by ſeveral families, and the ſtairs conſequently becoming public, are as dirty and as diſguſting as the common ſtreets. Where too an individual keeps an entire houſe in his poſſeſſion, the number of his ſervants is rarely proportioned to the ſize of his habitation, and either only a part is occupied, or the whole is neglected and in bad order.—

The eating rooms of French houſes are very diſguſting. Inſtead of the comfortable turkey carpet, handſome curtains, ſtuccoed walls blazing fire, and ornamental ſideboard of a London parlour, the dinner is here ſerved in a dark and gloomy apartment, called "*la ſalle á manger*," imperfectly heated with a ſtove, the floor generally of ſtone, and always without a carpet, the windows without curtains or ſhutters, and the whole dirty and uninviting. Where there is not a ſeparate antichamber, the ſervants occupy the dining rooms in the abſence of their maſters; and, in that caſe, the ſmell, which ſuch company are apt to leave, is extremely offenſive.—

To thoſe who are fond of the arts, and who devote their time to the purſuit, Paris offers objects of great intereſt and unequalled beauty. Perſons who paſs their lives in a career of diſſipation, who are ſatisfied with public amuſements, bought pleaſures,

ſures, and high play, will find here, deceked in all the joys of variety, the means of gratifying their favourite wiſhes. To ſuch as come to view the curioſities of the place, Paris will appear delightful during a reſidence of two or three months, as that time will be fully and agreeably occupied in examining its various inſtitutions, and in viſiting its different theatres, particularly if the traveller arrives in the beginning of ſpring, when the charms of nature are added to thoſe of art. But to him whoſe attachments are centered within the circle of his own family, who is fond of the inveſtigation of truth, and whoſe early days have been paſſed in the poliſhed ſocieties of London, Paris, after its great and ſtriking beauties have once been ſufficiently viewed, will appear comparatively tame, dull and unintereſting. He will daily miſs the freedom of converſation, which is ſo prevalent in England; he will look in vain for that manly ſenſe, with which great national queſtions are diſcuſſed by men of education in London; he will be irritated by the flippancy of French politicians, and by the pedantic terms and laboured ſentences, which take the place of ſound argument and ſolid reaſoning. He will find the amuſements rather various than ſplendid. He will find ſociety difficult when it is good, and dangerous when it is eaſy. He will admire the grace and elegance of the ladies, and will look with an eye of pity, if not of contempt, on the indelicacy of their dreſs. He will hear "la bonne compagnie" talked of in every ſet, and never defined. He will perhaps at laſt diſcover that it only exiſts where it does not aſſume the name, or, as Voltaire ſays,

"Qui ne s'appelle pas la bonne compagnie, mais qui l'eſt."

He will view with wonder and admiration the works of art, and ſee with no little pleaſure and curioſity the extraordinary man now at the head of government. Such will be his principal ſources of ſatisfaction at Paris. He will ſoon diſcover that every thing elſe, however blazoned out in the trappings of grandeur, or vamped up in the colouring of hyperbole, is only "air and empty nothing."

Account of the Life *and* Character *of* Hugh Blair, *D. D**.

By the Rev. Dr James Finlayſon.

DR Hugh Blair was born in Edinburgh, on the 7th day of April 1718. His father, John Blair, a reſpectable merchant in that city, was a deſcendant of the ancient family of Blair in Ayrſhire, and grandſon of the famous Mr Robert Blair, miniſter of St Andrews, chaplin to Charles I. and one of the moſt zealous and diſtinguiſhed clergymen of the period in which he lived. This worthy man, though firmly attached to the cauſe of freedom and the preſbyterian form of church government; and though actively engaged in all the meaſures adopted for their ſupport; yet by his ſteady, temperate conduct, commanded the reſpect even of his opponents. In preference to all the other eccleſiaſtical leaders of the covenanting party, he was ſelected by the king himſelf to fill an office which, from the circumſtances of the time, gave frequent acceſs to the royal perſon; "becauſe," ſaid his majeſty, "that man is pious, prudent, learned, and of a meek and moderate calm temper." His talents ſeem to have deſcended as an inheritance to his poſterity. For, of the two ſons who ſurvived him, David, the eldeſt, was a clergyman of eminence in Edinburgh,

* This account is affixed to the fifth volume of his Sermons, publiſhed ſoon after his death.

burgh, father to Mr Robert Blair, maſter of Athelſtonford, the celebrated author of the poem entitled "The Grave;" and grandfather to his Majeſty's ſolicitor-general for Scotland, whoſe maſculine eloquence and profound knowledge of law have, in the public eſtimation, placed him indiſputably at the head of the Scottiſh bar. From his youngeſt ſon Hugh, who engaged in buſineſs as a merchant, and had the honour to fill a high ſtation in the magiſtracy of Edinburgh, ſprung the learned clergyman who is the ſubject of this narrative.

The views of Dr Blair, from his earlieſt youth, were turned toward the church, and his education received a ſuitable direction. After the uſual grammatical courſe at ſchool, he entered the Humanity Claſs in the univerſity of Edinburgh, in October 1730, and ſpent eleven years at that celebrated ſeminary, aſſiduouſly employed in the literary and ſcientific ſtudies preſcribed by the church of Scotland to all who are to become candidates for her licence to preach the goſpel. During this important period he was diſtinguiſhed among his companions both for diligence and proficiency; and obtained from the profeſſors under whom he ſtudied repeated teſtimonies of approbation. One of them deſerves to be mentioned particularly, becauſe in his own opinion it determined the bent of his genius toward polite literature. An eſſay, Περιτου καλου, *On the Beautiful*, written by him when a ſtudent of logic in the uſual courſe of academical exerciſes, had the good fortune to attract the notice of profeſſor Stevenſon, and, with circumſtances honourable to the author, was appointed to be read in public at the concluſion of the ſeſſion. This mark of diſtinction made a deep impreſſion on his mind; and the eſſay which merited it he ever after recollected with partial affection, and preſerved to the day of his death as the firſt earneſt of his fame.

At this time Dr Blair commenced a method of ſtudy which contributed much to the accuracy and extent of his knowledge, and which he continued to practiſe occaſionally even after his reputation was fully eſtabliſhed. It conſiſted in making abſtracts of the moſt important works which he read, and in digeſting them according to the train of his own thoughts. Hiſtory, in particular, he reſolved to ſtudy in this manner; and, in concert with ſome of his youthful aſſociates, he conſtructed a very comprehenſive ſcheme of chronological tables for receiving into its proper place every important fact that ſhould occur. The ſcheme deviſed by this young ſtudent for his own private uſe was afterward improved, filled up, and given to the public by his learned friend Dr John Blair, prebendary of Weſtminſter, in his valuable work, "Chronology and Hiſtory of the World."

In the year 1739, Dr Blair took his degree of A. M. On that occaſion he printed and defended a theſis *De Fundamentis et Obligatione Legis Naturæ*, which contains a ſhort but maſterly diſcuſſion of this important ſubject, and exhibits, in elegant Latin, an outline of the moral principles which have been ſince more fully unfolded and illuſtrated in his Sermons.

The univerſity of Edinburgh, about this period, numbered among her pupils many young men who were ſoon to make a diſtinguiſhed figure in the civil, the eccleſiaſtical, and the literary hiſtory of their country. With moſt of them Dr Blair entered into habits of intimate connexion, which no future competition or jealouſy occurred to interrupt, which held them united through life in their views of public good, and which had the moſt beneficial influence on their own improvement, on the progreſs of elegance

ganee and taſte among their contemporaries, and on the general intereſts of the community to which they belonged.

On the completion of his academical courſe, he underwent the cuſtomary trials before the Preſbytery of Edinburgh, and received from that venerable body a licence to preach the goſpel on the 21ſt of October 1741 His public life now commenced with very favourable proſpects. The reputation which he brought from the univerſity was fully juſtified by his firſt appearance in the pulpit; and, in a few months, the fame of his eloquence procured for him a preſentation to the pariſh of Coleſſie in Fife, where he was ordained to the office of the holy miniſtry on the 23d of September 1742. But he was not permitted to remain long in this rural retreat. A vacancy in the ſecond charge of the Canongate of Edinburgh furniſhed to his friends an opportunity of recalling him to a ſtation more ſuited to his talents. And, though one of the moſt popular and eloquent clergymen in the church was placed in competition with him, a great majority of the electors decided in favour of this young orator, and reſtored him in July 1743, to the bounds of his native city.

In this ſtation Dr Blair continued eleven years, diſcharging with great fidelity and ſucceſs the various duties of the paſtoral office. His diſcourſes from the pulpit in particular attracted univerſal admiration. They were compoſed with uncommon care; and occupying a middle place between the dry metaphyſical diſcuſſion of one claſs of preachers, and the looſe incoherent declamation of another, they blended together, in the happieſt manner, the light of argument with the warmth of exhortation, and exhibited captivating ſpecimens of what had hitherto been rarely heard in Scotland —the poliſhed, well compacted, and regular didactic oration.

In conſequence of a call from the town-council and general ſeſſion of Edinburgh, he was tranſlated from the Canongate to Lady Yeſter's, one of the city churches, on the 11th of October 1754: and on the 15th of June 1758, he was promoted to the High church of Edinburgh the moſt important eccleſiaſtical charge in the kingdom. To this charge he was raiſed at the requeſt of the Lords of council and teſſion, and of the other diſtinguiſhed official characters, who have their ſeats in that church. And the uniform prudence, ability, and ſucceſs which, for a period of more than forty years, accompanied all his miniſterial labours in that conſpicuous and difficult ſtation, ſufficiently evince the wiſdom of their choice.

Hitherto his attention ſeems to have been devoted almoſt excluſively to the attainment of profeſſional excellence, and to the regular diſcharge of his parochial duties. No production of his pen had yet been given to the world by himſelf, except two ſermons preached on particular occaſions, ſome tranſlations in verſe, of paſſages of ſcripture, for the pſalmody of the Church, and a few articles in the Edinburgh Review—a publication begun in 1755, and conducted for a ſhort time by ſome of the ableſt men in the kingdom. But ſtanding as he now did at the head of his profeſſion, and releaſed by the labour of former years from the drudgery of weekly preparation for the pulpit, he began to think ſeriouſly on a plan for teaching to others that art which had contributed ſo much to the eſtabliſhment of his own fame. With this view, he communicated to his friends a ſcheme of Lectures on Compoſition; and having obtained the approbation of the univerſity, he began to read them in the college on the 11th of December 1759. To this undertaking he brought all the qualifications requiſite for executing it well; and along with them a weight of reputation

tion which could not fail to give effect to the leſſons he ſhould deliver. For beſide the teſtimony given to his talents by his ſucceſſive promotions in the church, the univerſity of St Andrews, moved chiefly by the merit of his eloquence, had, in June 1757, conferred on him the degree of D. D. a literary honour which at that time was very rare in Scotland. Accordingly his firſt courſe of lectures was well attended, and received with great applauſe. The patrons of the univerſity, convinced that they would form a valuable addition to the ſyſtem of education, agreed in the following ſummer to inſtitute a rhetorical claſs, under his direction, as a permanent part of their academical eſtabliſhment; and on the 7th of April 1762, his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed "To erect and endow a Profeſſorſhip of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the univerſity of Edinburgh, and to appoint Dr Blair, in conſideration of his approved qualifications, Regius Profeſſor thereof, with a ſalary of 70l." Theſe Lectures he publiſhed in 1783, when he retired from the labours of the office; and the general voice of the public has pronounced them to be a moſt judicious, elegant, and comprehenſive ſyſtem of rules for forming the ſtyle, and cultivating the taſte of youth.

About the time in which he was occupied in laying the foundations of this uſeful inſtitution, he had an opportunity of conferring another important obligation on the literary world, by the part which he acted in reſcuing from oblivion the poems of Oſſian. It was by the ſolicitation of Dr Blair and Mr John Home that Mr Macpherſon was induced to publiſh his *Fragments of Ancient Poetry*; and their patronage was of eſſential ſervice in procuring the ſubſcription which enabled him to undertake his tour through the Highlands, for collecting the materials of Fingal, and of thoſe other delightful productions which bear the name of Oſſian. To theſe productions Dr Blair applied the teſt of genuine criticiſm; and ſoon after their publication gave an eſtimate of their merits in a *Diſſertation*, which, for beauty of language, delicacy of taſte, and acuteneſs of critical inveſtigation, has few parallels. It was printed in 1763, and ſpread the reputation of its author throughout Europe.

The great objects of his literary ambition being now attained, his talents were for many years conſecrated ſolely to the important and peculiar employments of his ſtation. It was not till the year 1777, that he could be induced to favour the world with a volume of the Sermons which had ſo long furniſhed inſtruction and delight to his own congregation. But this volume being well received, the public approbation encouraged him to proceed: three other volumes followed at different intervals; and all of them experienced a degree of ſucceſs of which few publications can boaſt. They circulated rapidly, and widely, wherever the Engliſh tongue extends; they were ſoon tranſlated into almoſt all the languages of Europe; and his preſent Majeſty, with that wiſe attention to the intereſts of religion and literature which diſtinguiſhes his reign, was graciouſly pleaſed to judge them worthy of a public reward. By a royal mandate to the exchequer in Scotland, dated the 25th of July 1780, a penſion of 200l. a year was conferred on their author, which continued unaltered till his death.

The motives which gave riſe to the preſent volume are ſufficiently explained by himſelf in his addreſs to the reader. The ſermons which it contains were compoſed at very different periods of his life, but they were all written out anew in his own hand, and in many parts recompoſed, during the courſe of laſt ſummer, after he had completed his eighty-ſecond year. They were delivered to the

the publishers about six weeks before his death in the form and order in which they now appear. And it may gratify his readers to know that the last of them which he composed, though not the last in the order adopted for publication, was the sermon on *a Life of Dissipation and Pleasure*—a sermon written with great dignity and eloquence, and which should be regarded as his solemn parting admonition to a class of men whose conduct is highly important to the community, and whose reformation and virtue he had long laboured most zealously to promote.

The sermons which he has given to the world are universally admitted to be models in their kind; and they will long remain durable monuments of the piety, the genius, and sound judgment of their author. But they formed only a small part of the discourses he prepared for the pulpit. The remainder modesty led him to think unfit for the press; and, influenced by an excusable solicitude for his reputation, he left behind him an explicit injunction that his numerous manuscripts should be destroyed. The greatness of their number was creditable to his professional character, and exhibited a convincing proof that his fame as a public teacher had been honourably purchased by the most unwearied application to the private and unseen labours of his office. It rested on the uniform intrinsic excellence of his discourses in point of matter and composition, rather than on foreign attractions; for his delivery, though distinct, serious, and impressive, was not remarkably distinguished by that magic charm of voice and action which captivates the senses and imagination, and which, in the estimation of superficial hearers, constitutes the chief merit of a preacher.

In that department of his professional duty, which regarded the government of the church, Dr Blair was steadily attached to the cause of moderation. From diffidence, and perhaps from a certain degree of inaptitude for extemporary speaking, he took a less public part in the contests of ecclesiastical politics than some of his cotemporaries; and, from the same causes, he never would consent to become moderator of the general assembly of the church of Scotland. But his influence among his brethren was extensive: his opinion, guided by that sound uprightness of judgment which formed the predominant feature of his intellectual character, had been always held in high respect by the friends with whom he acted, and for many of the last years of his life it was received by them almost as a law. The great leading principle in which they cordially concurred with him, and which directed all their measures, was to preserve the church on the one side from a slavish corrupting dependence on the civil power, and on the other from a greater infusion of democratical influence than is compatible with good order, and the established constitution of the country.

The reputation which he acquired in the discharge of his public duties was well sustained by the great respectability of his private character. Deriving from family associations a strong sense of clerical decorum, feeling on his heart deep impressions of religious and moral obligation, and guided in his intercourse in the world by the same correct and delicate taste which appeared in his writings, he was eminently distinguished through life, by the prudence, purity, and dignified propriety of his conduct. His mind, by constitution and culture, was admirably formed for enjoying happiness:—well balanced in itself by the nice proportion and adjustment of its faculties, it did not incline him to any of those eccentricities, either of opinion or of action, which are too often the lot of genius; free from all tincture of envy, it delighted cordially in the prosperity and fame of his companions;

panions; ſenſible to the eſtimation in which he himſelf was held, it diſpoſed him to dwell at times on the thought of his ſucceſs with a ſatisfaction which he did not affect to conceal; inacceſſible alike to gloomy and to peeviſh impreſſions, it was always maſter of its own movements, and ready, in an uncommon degree, to take an active and pleaſing intereſt in every thing, whether important or trifling, that happened to become for the moment the object of his attention. This habit of mind, tempered with the moſt unſuſpecting ſimplicity, and united to eminent talents and inflexible integrity, while it ſecured to the laſt his own reliſh of life, was wonderfully calculated to endear him to his friends, and to render him an invaluable member of any ſociety to which he belonged. Accordingly there have been few men more univerſally reſpected by thoſe who knew him, more ſincerely eſteemed in the circle of his acquaintance, or more tenderly beloved by thoſe who enjoy the bleſſings of his private and domeſtic connexion.

In April 1748, he married his couſin Catharine Bannatine, daughter of the Rev. James Bannatine, one of the miniſters of Edinburgh. By her he had a ſon who died in infancy, and a daughter who lived to her twenty-firſt year, the pride of her parents, and adorned with all the accompliſhments that became her age and ſex. Mrs Blair herſelf, a woman of great good ſenſe and ſpirit, was alſo taken from him a few years before his death, after ſhe had ſhared with the tendereſt affection in all his fortunes, and contributed near half a century to his happineſs and comfort.

Dr Blair had been naturally of a feeble conſtitution of body; but as he grew up his conſtitution acquired greater firmneſs and vigour. Though liable to occaſional attacks from ſome of the ſharpeſt and moſt painful diſeaſes that afflict the human frame, he enjoyed a general ſtate of good health; and, through habitual cheerfulneſs, temperance, and care, ſurvived the uſual term of human life.—For ſome years he had felt himſelf unequal to the fatigue of inſtructing his very large congregation from the pulpit; and, under the impreſſion which this feeling produced, he has been heard at times to ſay, with a ſigh, 'that he was left almoſt the laſt of his cotemporaries.' Yet he continued to the end in the regular diſcharge of all his other official duties, and particularly in giving advice to the afflicted, who from different quarters of the kingdom ſolicited his correſpondence. His laſt ſummer was devoted to the preparation of this volume of Sermons; and in the courſe of it he exhibited a vigour of underſtanding and capacity of exertion equal to that of his beſt days.

He began the winter pleaſed with himſelf on account of the completion of this work, and his friends were flattered with the hope that he might live to enjoy the acceſſion of emolument and fame which he expected it would bring. But the ſeeds of a mortal diſeaſe were lurking unperceived within him. On the 24th of December 1800, he complained of a pain in his bowels, which, during that and the following day, gave him but little uneaſineſs; and he received as uſual the viſits of his friends. On the afternoon of the 26th, the ſymptoms became violent and alarming:—he felt that he was approaching the end of his appointed courſe: and retaining to the laſt moment the full poſſeſſion of his mental faculties, he expired on the morning of the 27th, with the compoſure and hope which became a Chriſtian paſtor.

Anecdote *respecting the Authenticity of* Yorick's *Letters to* Eliza.

THE following anecdote may prove acceptable to the admirers of Yorick and Eliza's Letters; ſince much doubt has been entertained whether ſuch a correſpondence did really ſubſiſt or not. Its authenticity may be relied upon, the gentleman alluded to being a near relation, who has repeatedly mentioned it in my preſence.

Some time after Mrs Draper's ſeparation from her huſband, being, as was generally acknowledged, a woman of a lively diſpoſition, and moſt engaging manners, her ſociety was much eſteemed, and eagerly ſought after, though ſhe uſually confined herſelf to a fixed circle of friends; among that number was Capt. I——, who, in a converſation with her, reſpecting the works of Sterne, ſaid, "That copies of letters, aſſerted to be the correſpondence of Sterne, and herſelf, had been ſhewn to him in England, and he thought thoſe written by her were equal to his, in point of ſentiment and tenderneſs of expreſſion;" to which Mrs D. equivocally replied, "She had received no letters from Mr Sterne, neither had ſhe written any to him." Captain I—anſwered, "that being an enthuſiaſtic admirer of Sterne, he had poſſeſſed himſelf of a fact, which he believed would require all her ingenuity to controvert; for," continued he, "on my way to the ſhip which brought me to India, I called upon Abraham Walker, the pilot, at Deal, who ſhewed me Mr Sterne's letters to him, requeſting his attention to certain articles ſent directed to his care for your uſe; I would gladly have purchaſed the ſame, but he would neither ſell nor permit me to take a copy of it: of courſe you muſt have written to Mr S. before he could have ſent thoſe articles, or known Abraham Walker to have been the perſon you had appointed to take care of them." Mrs D. laughingly replied, "You deſerve the poſſeſſion of a ſecret for the pains you take to procure it." The converſation dropped, and ſhe afterwards favoured him with a copy of Sterne's Letters * to her, aſſuring him, that the only motive for denying the correſpondence was to avoid impertinent curioſity.

H. T.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

On the Difficulties *and* Advantages *attending the ſtudy of* Philosophy.

THE great Creator of the univerſe, in forming man, his nobleſt work, by no means intended that he ſhould be inactive; and accordingly as it is by his bodily labour that he obtains even the common neceſſaries of life, ſo it is not to be expected that his mind, which is ſo much ſuperior to his body, can be improved without a degree of labour ſuitable to the importance of the ſtudy. The cultivation of the human mind is certainly an object of great importance, and is a branch of ſtudy which moſt nearly concerns man, as it makes him acquainted with thoſe powers with which he is endowed as a rational creature; and as the underſtanding is his nobleſt part, he ſhould therefore ſpare no pains for its improvement. In proſecuting this ſtudy, there are conſequently difficulties, and ſome of theſe great in themſelves; but theſe, however numerous, are more than overbalanced

* Theſe letters, before his return to England, were effaced by ſome liquid poured into the eſcritoire, (with an intention, as was ſuppoſed, to deſtroy ſome bonds) a circumſtance he ever mentioned with regret.

balancedby the advantageswhich flow from it. In the ſequel of this Eſſay, it is propoſed, in the firſt place, to conſider the difficulties, and, in the ſecond place, the advantages which accompany this ſtudy.

The firſt difficulty ariſes from our knowledge of external things being conveyed to us by means of our bodily ſenſes.

Our ſenſes require judgment to direct us in the uſe of them, and conſequently, by truſting to them implicitly, which we are naturally inclined to do, we are led into many errors by this confidence; it therefore requires great exertion to reſiſt this principle of our conſtitution which has ſuch a power over us. This firſt difficulty is conſiderable in itſelf, and is ſtrengthened by our habits. We paſs our earlieſt years in thus truſting our external ſenſes; and it is generally admitted as a fact, that we never ſpeculate during our infant years; for at this period of life the reflective power does not begin to operate, and then are formed the habits which characteriſe our future conduct. Our ſenſes are apt to deceive us in many reſpects; as for inſtance, by truſting to the ſight alone, we would be apt to imagine that the ſky touches the diſtant hills, becauſe we thus think in our infancy; or that the ſtars are not riſen till the ſun is ſet, becauſe we never ſee them by day; or that the ſun and moon are flat bodies, and are but a few inches broad. Senſe, likewiſe, inclines us to judge that the air has no weight, becauſe we do not feel it preſs heavy upon us; and we judge alſo that cold and heat, ſweet and ſour, red and blue, &c. are ſuch real properties in the objects themſelves, and exactly like thoſe ſenſations which they excite in us.

A ſecond difficulty ariſes from the inconceivable rapidity with which the acts of the mind are performed.

The objects of Natural Philoſophy are material and permanent; and in this reſpect the ſtudents of this Science have a great advantage over the Philoſophers of Mind. The latter muſt fix their attention on thoughts and perceptions, which are conſtantly fleeting; were it poſſible to count the atoms which dance in the ſun-beam, then might it be poſſible to count the images which fleet inthe poet's fancy. Accurate knowledge can only be obtained, when the object has remained a ſufficient time under our view, and in order to accompliſh this, the greateſt efforts are neceſſary.

A third difficulty ariſes from the co-operation of different faculties, in producing almoſt every mental operation of which we are conſcious.

It was obſerved, in illuſtrating the firſt difficulty, that our external ſenſes are very apt to deceive us. It is therefore neceſſary that different ſenſes be employed at the ſame time, that we may obtain a true idea of external objects; this, however, we are not naturally inclined to do, becauſe our mode both of thinking and acting has been long formed before we are capable of diſtinguiſhing what paſſes within us. To one who is unacquainted with optics, it will appear ſurpriſing that the eye gives us no real view of what it beholds, or of the real magnitude of any thing that is without it. It is to the ſenſe of touch that we are indebtedfor our knowledge of things that are external. The ſame obſervation is applicable to all the other ſources of our knowledge.

A fourth difficulty ariſes from the minuteneſs of the objects to which our attention is to be directed.

Theſe objects are of a very fine texture and are perceived only by a very expert eye; like a well-executed picture, they continually run into each other.

Though we could attend to the faculties, we muſt be able to diſcompound them, and ſtrip our ideas of thoſe appearances which prejudice has given them; and this requires a patience

tience and diſcrimination which labour only can attain.

A fifth difficulty ariſes from the Imperfections of Language.

Theſe occaſion great prolixity in ſtudying the faculties of the underſtanding. The imperfections of language, both as an inſtrument of thought and medium of communication, are a great obſtacle to ſcience; nor is this to be wondered at, becauſe languages were invented by illiterate men to expreſs their own thoughts. One of the principal imperfections ariſes from the antiquity of language; the great remedy for this is the uſe of definitions, which have been ſubſervient to very uſeful purpoſes; but there are many words which do not admit of definition, eſpecially ſuch as are ſimple, in attempting to define which, much valuable time has been loſt to philoſophers. The imperfections of language, as an inſtrument of communication, affect even our private meditations, and the utmoſt caution is requiſite to make our language expreſſive of facts. The cultivators of Science have found it neceſſary to form a language for themſelves, as the Botaniſt, the Lawyer, the Phyſician, &c. The Pneumatologiſt does not poſſeſs this advantage in an equal degree; he muſt employ ordinary language, in which it is difficult to preſerve the object of contemplation before the mind.

Having thus illuſtrated a few of the difficulties, I proceed now, in the ſecond place, as was propoſed, to conſider a few of the advantages which reſult from this ſtudy. And,

In the firſt place, we thus become acquainted with our own powers, and are enabled to diſtinguiſh between what is attainable and what not.

The principal circumſtance which contributed to miſlead the ancients, in their phyſical reſearches, was their confuſed and wavering notions about the particular claſs of truths which it was their buſineſs to inveſtigate. They were thus led to neglect the obvious phenomena, and laws of moving bodies; and to indulge themſelves in conjectures about the efficient cauſes of motion, and the nature of thoſe minds, by which they conceived the particles of matter to be animated; and that they ſo often blended the hiſtory of facts, with their metaphyſical ſpeculations. In modern times, likewiſe, there is hardly any branch of knowledge, which is entirely exempted from miſtakes, and this would appear, if we would examine the preſent ſtate of morals, of juriſprudence, of politics, and of philoſophical criticiſm. It is therefore by means of a philoſophical ſyſtem of logic that we are aſſiſted in our particular ſcientific inveſtigations, by keeping ſteadily in our view the attainable objects of human curioſity; and by having exhibited to us the relation in which they all ſtand to each other, and what ſhould be their common aim, the advancement of human happineſs.

In the ſecond place, Logic prepares us to advance with rapidity in every other ſcience.

The different departments of ſcience, and of art, have a mutual relation to, and reflect light on each other; and thus the improvements which are made in one branch of human knowledge, frequently throw light on others, to which it has apparently a very remote relation. The modern diſcoveries in aſtronomy, and in pure mathematics, have contributed to bring the art of navigation to a degree of perfection formerly unknown. The rapid progreſs which has been lately made in aſtronomy, anatomy, and botany, has been chiefly owing to the aid which theſe ſciences have received from the art of the optician; and as every particular ſcience is in this manner connected with others, to which it naturally directs the attention, ſo all the purſuits of life,

life, whether they terminate in ſpeculation or action, are connected with that general ſcience, which has the human mind for its object. The powers of the underſtanding are inſtruments which all men employ; and his curioſity muſt be ſmall indeed, who paſſes through life in a total ignorance of thoſe faculties, which his wants and neceſſities force him habitually to exerciſe, and which ſo remarkably diſtinguiſh man from the lower animals.

In the third place, Logic becomes peculiarly uſeful in certain profeſſions.

To all who wiſh to ſtudy human nature with ſucceſs, Logic is indiſputably requiſite; but to the Lawyer, the Poet, the Orator, and the Preacher, it becomes peculiarly uſeful. To them it ſtands in the ſame relation that anatomy does to the phyſician. In all the fine arts our ſucceſs depends on the ſkill with which we are able to adopt the efforts of our genius to the human frame; and it is only on a philoſophical analyſis of the mind, that a ſolid foundation can be laid for their farther improvement.

Man is the ſubject on which the practical moraliſt, and the enlightened ſtateſman have to operate; and in order to perform the duties which are incumbent on them in their reſpective departments, a knowledge of human nature is abſolutely requiſite.

In the fourth place. The dignity of the ſubject, abſtractedly from other conſiderations, is ſufficient to recommend itſelf to our attention.

The human mind is a ſublime object of contemplation. Mind is the beſt repreſentation of the Deity which we are permitted to know, as in it alone we reſemble himſelf, and for this reaſon Logic is certainly one of the moſt uſeful employments in which the mind can be engaged. Even though this ſtudy had nothing elſe to recommend itſelf to our attention, does not the conſideration that Mind is the nobleſt work of God with which we are acquainted. Does not the magnificence of the object arreſt our attention, eſpecially as we are indebted to the mind for all our happineſs or miſery? No objections of any conſequence were ever ſtated againſt this ſtudy. Such objections as have been made, ariſe from a miſconception of its nature, which has unfortunately miſguided ſome philoſophers; but, to all impartial judges, this ſtudy will appear in its true light.

From this view of the difficulties and advantages which attend philoſophical purſuits, it appears, as was formerly obſerved, that the former, however numerous, are more than overbalanced by the latter, all of which might have been illuſtrated at conſiderable length. There is therefore, every inducement to proceed in this ſtudy, as the difficulties affect not ſo much the learner as the improver. The road to knowledge indeed appears rugged at firſt view; but the difficulties will imperceptibly diſappear, and the road become by degrees ſmoother and pleaſanter every ſtep we advance.

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Remarks *on the* reigning Taste *in* Female Dress.

—Is, when unadorn'd, adorn'd the moſt.—Thomson.

It was remarked, by an ingenious writer of former times, that the laſt ſighs of a beautiful woman were occaſioned leſs by the idea of the loſs of life, then the loſs of her beauty. Whatever may be the merit of this profound obſervation, which at firſt ſight bears the appearance of a paradox, or a ſneer, it is certain that it is not without ſome foundation in the caprices and irregularities of the female character; and that whatever degree

degree of importance they may annex to the poſſeſſion of beauty, that alone does not engroſs every object of the boaſted fortitude and conſtancy which ſome females may diſplay. To ſet a higher value on beauty than on life, is rather an extraordinary ſtretch of ambitious vanity: but ſome degree of indulgence muſt be allowed to the prevalence of this notion, conſidering the powerful influence of female charms over the heart of man, and the natural effect of paſſion and attachment, reſulting from the mutual ſympathy of the ſexes. Notwithſtanding ſo reaſonable a ſuppoſition, it will be found, that objects of inferior conſideration will induce the flighty fair one to expoſe her health to imminent danger, and of courſe her life, ſooner than forego the fantaſtic attire, introduced by the extravagant votaries of faſhion. It is a common ſaying among them, that they may as well be out of the world, as out of the faſhion; and this idea, which in like manner with the former remarks, conveys ſomething like a paradox to the imagination, is ſeriouſly acted upon and maintained to the very letter, by the numerous adopters of the light and flimſy dreſs of the preſent times. It is perſiſted in, notwithſtanding the repeated admonitions of medical men, and others, who may be competent judges of its pernicious tendency: and we may reaſonably ſuppoſe, that numbers fall victims to their own obſtinacy, and the complaints which are originally derived from this ſpecies of attire, as their primary cauſe, though they may be diſguiſed under different ſymptoms, and different denominations of deſtempers. That the ſway of faſhionable ſentiment ſhould be ſo irreſiſtible, we muſt lament, but it can eaſily be accounted for by the attentive obſerver of human nature, and more particularly by the connoiſſeurs in the female heart, and the foibles peculiar to that ſex. Scarce a week paſſes, but we read afflicting accounts in the public papers of young ladies being burnt to death, occaſioned by the flight and inflammable nature of their dreſs, which is another of the fatal conſequences of this ſtrange mode of apparel which ought to be ſeriouſly guarded againſt. Doubtleſs, to employ long and tedious harangues on a ſubject of ſuch a nature, and which approach ſo nearly to ſportive ridicule, would appear prepoſterous and pedantic; but we muſt obſerve, that there are many things, which appear light and trivial in themſelves, but which are often attended with a train of the moſt important conſequences. It has been obſerved, that gentlemen of figure and faſhion form their opinion of the ſenſe and merit of their aſſociates, from a due conſideration of the peculiarities of their dreſs, which at the firſt glance would ſeem entirely to depend on the ſkill and ability of their reſpective tailors and hairdreſſers. With much more apparent reaſon, are women allowed to adopt this ſtandard to regulate their opinions of the merits and accompliſhments of the other ſex; and what may be overlooked in the opinions of gentlemen, ought not to be made matter of laughter and pleaſantry in the ſofter and more delicate ſex, who, according to the ſarcaſtic ſneer of Pope, follows that rule of faſhionable criticiſm:

> Others for language all their cares expreſs,
> And value books, as *women men, for dreſs.*
>
> ESSAY ON CRITICISM.

In ſpite of this, and a hundred other witticiſms, which ſuperficial frivolous triflers may vent on ſuch a ſubject, we may be allowed to ſay, that a greater or leſs degree of virtuous reſerve and chaſtity of ornament in the female ſex, may be conſidered as an infallible indication of the ſtate of the public mind and morals in a nation. We need only look to the Romans, for the further elucidation of a ſubject,

ject, which is in reality more grave and ſerious, than from a caſual glance we might be tempted to allow. The Romans were certainly a great and a virtuous people, if any ſuch ever exiſted in the hiſtory of mankind. The incidents of the virtuous Lucretia, and the innocent Virginia, and the important conſequences that flowed from them, will prove the wide and powerful influence of the purity of the female character. During the moſt glorious periods of Roman liberty, laws were enacted reſpecting the propriety and the limits of the perſonal ornament of the wives and daughters of Roman citizens. Though public morals in both ſexes at that time were in a ſtate of the greateſt perfection that human nature will allow of, yet theſe wiſe and renowned ſtateſmen and warriors judged it expedient to regulate, by formal decrees of the ſenate, the poſſible licentiouſneſs and caprice of their females in the choice of dreſs and perſonal ornaments. As long as Roman virtue and liberty continued to flouriſh, ſo long theſe judicious regulations were ſcrupulouſly obſerved.

The perſon of a Roman matron was then conſidered, and even now, with more reaſon, to convey the idea of the higheſt degree of female virtue, of piety, and maternal tenderneſs. When the firſt ſymptoms of decline and decay began to exhibit themſelves in that renowned republic, the ſame phenomena became viſible in the deportment of the Roman females. Immediately after the Punic wars, a period which philoſophers and hiſtorians uniformly fix on, as the firſt era of the decline of Roman greatneſs, it is worthy of remark, that the wives of ſenators and citizens became clamorous for further indulgence in the articles of dreſs and perſonal ornaments. They beſieged the ſenate-houſe in a body, and exhibited all the frantic proceedings of an intemperate mob. To read the harangues of Roman ſtateſmen on this occaſion, it would be imagined that Hannibal was at the gates, and that the exiſtence of Rome was expoſed to the moſt critical and imminent hazard. They foreſaw in the unreſerved and unbridled paſſions of their women for the vanities of attire, the future growth of luxury, of vice, of contempt for the domeſtic virtues; of vain diſſipation, and the long train of evils that inevitably attend on the habits of luxury, when once they take root in a well-ordered and well-conſtituted ſtate. Their juſt apprehenſions, and well-grounded alarms, were unfortunately realiſed in the ſubſequent periods of their hiſtory: the overthrow of liberty in the civil wars was the well-merited fruit of general luxury, and of courſe of the profligacy of the females. Salluſt will let us unto the ſecrets of thoſe times, if we peruſe him with attention; and it is well known, that the great conqueror and uſurper that overthrew the liberties of his country, was tempted to the invaſion of Britain, by the hopes of diſcovering in the Britiſh ſeas the largeſt and moſt beautiful pearls to gratify the rapacity of his female favourites, who we may obſerve, *en paſſant*, were matrons and ladies of quality belonging to the moſt illuſtrious Roman families. The private hiſtory of his great ſucceſſor, who has been unjuſtly celebrated as the patron of letters and the fine arts, will furniſh inſtances of the moſt flagitious conduct in women of the firſt rank. A correct idea of their manners may be obtained from the pages of Horace and of Suetonius. In ſhort, depravity and vice might be ſuppoſed to have reached their acmé during this period, were we not correctly acquainted with the latter enormities of Roman corruption and decay; were not the pages of their poets and hiſtorians polluted with the unbluſhing and unreſerved abominations and lewdneſſes of the empreſſes, and other fe-

males

males in the moſt conſpicuous ranks of the Roman nobility, and the more opulent order of Citizens:

> Hoc fonte derivata clades,
> In patriam populumque fluxit.
>
> HORACE.

It was during the reign of this ſhameleſs depravity, that modes of dreſs took place, which bear a ſtriking analogy to the faſhions of the preſent times. Nothing would ſuit the taſte of the Roman ladies, but ſilk veſts of the fineſt and moſt pellucid textures, which exhibited every turn and ſhape of their form, and according to the happy expreſſion of the hiſtorian that deſcribes them, were calculated to "*exprimere artus*," that is, to diſplay the mould and preſſure of their perſons and their limbs. It is needleſs, and would, perhaps, be rather invidious, to purſue the parallel any further; we may therefore content ourſelves with obſerving, that the cloſeſt intimacy exiſts between the morals, the deportment, and external ornaments of our females, and the dignity, proſperity, and well-being of our country. Viewing matters in this light, as we may be permitted to do, with good reaſon, we ſhould have the candour to confeſs, that an illuſtrious prelate, who endeavoured to check the licentiouſneſs of certain exhibitions, was guided by the pureſt motives of patriotiſm and virtue. Nor muſt we forget the virtuous exertions of other noble characters to ſuppreſs the alarming progreſs of adultery. It is a ſymptom of the moſt rooted depravity, that their honeſt endeavours were made a ſubject of ridicule, or, what is worſe, of ſerious oppoſition from perſons of the higheſt rank. Men who look deeper into the cauſes and conſequences of human actions, lament with heartfelt anguiſh the decay of virtuous ſentiments, and of modeſt demeanour in thoſe whom nature herſelf ſeems to have inſtructed in a diffident and timid averſion from crimes and guilt, and whom men muſt previouſly inſtigate and encourage before they overleap the boundaries of virtue. It is ſomewhat remarkable, that the two moſt renowned republics of antiquity took for their preſiding and protecting divinities, the allegorical figures of female virtues and accompliſhments. Minerva, the patroneſs of Wiſdom and Eloquence, and the Arts, was the tutelary divinity of the Athenian republic, and Juno, the goddeſs of marriage and of empire, the model of matrons, the pattern of dignified chaſtity and virtue, preſided over the deſtiny of the mighty republic of Rome. Although fictitious and allegorical repreſentations, we may read in their fate the ſubſequent deſtiny of their votaries. By ſwerving from the virtues which raiſed them to the divine authority, in the opinion of their reſpective nations, the one became a doating, trifling, ridiculous old maid, the other a vile, abandoned courtezan, addicted to the loweſt and moſt naufeous exceſs of lewdneſs and debauchery.

Such will be the fate of other powerful and extenſive ſtates:—It is written and recorded in the volume of Human Nature, and nothing ſhort of Omnipotence can arreſt the natural progreſs of the fatality of human affairs. It is not leſs in the ſpirit of poetry, than of prophecy, and of philoſophy and profound and accurate obſervation, that one of the moſt correct, elegant, and pathetic of our poets, has typified the decay and downfal of a mighty empire, under the allegorical repreſentation of a beautiful and virtuous female *.

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* It has not been remarked by any critic, that Goldſmith, in the elucidation of his ſubject, adapts the moſt beautiful and appoſite ſimiles, and thoſe that bear the cloſeſt affinity to the prominent matter and obvious topics of the queſtion or ſubject, which forms the baſis of his poems. Speaking of the fluctuating nature of commecer, he ſays:

As ſome fair female, *unadorn'd* and *plain*,
Secure to pleaſe, while youth *confirms her reign*,
Slights, every borrow'd charm that dreſs ſupplies,
Nor ſhares with art the triumph of her eyes:
But when thoſe charms are paſt (for charms are frail)
When Time advances, and when lovers fail,
She then ſhines forth, ſolicitous to bleſs,
In all the glaring *impotence of dreſs*.
Thus fares the *land*, by luxury betray'd,
In *Nature's ſimpleſt* charms *at firſt array'd*;
But verging to decline, its ſplendours riſe,
Its *viſta* ſtrike, its palaces ſurpriſe,--&c.

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On the NATURE *of the* VARIETIES *of engrafted* FRUIT-TREES, *and a Plan for increaſing the Number of new valuable* FRUITS.

By THOMAS SKYP DYOT BUCKNAL, *Eſq.*

From the Tranſactions of the Society of Arts, vol. ac.

THE nature of the valuable varieties of engrafted fruits, is a ſubject in rural economy which ought to be much better underſtood than it is, in order to enable the planters to judge of the ſorts proper to be planted, either as an article of pleaſure, profit, or recreation; as much of the credit of the plantation muſt ariſe from judiciouſly chooſing trees of the beſt, new, or middle-aged ſorts, and not of the old worn-out varieties, which latter cannot, in the planting of orchards in common ſituations, ever form *valuable trees*, and muſt end in the diſappointment of the planter.

Engrafted fruits are not permanent. Every one of the leaſt reflection muſt ſee, that there is an eſſential difference between the power and energy of a ſeedling plant, and the tree which is to be raiſed from cuttings or elongations. The ſeedling is endued with the energies of nature, while the graft, or ſcion, is nothing more than a regular elongation, carried perhaps through the ſeveral repeatings of the ſame variety; whereas the ſeed, from having been placed in the earth, germinates and becomes a new plant, wherever nature permits like to produce like in vegetation, as in the oak, beech, and other maſt-bearing trees. Theſe latter trees, from each paſſing

—till more *unſteady than the ſouthern gale*,
Commerce on other ſhores *diſplay'd her ſail*.

The power acquired by commerce, he appoſitely compares to the moles and dykes raiſed by the induſtrious natives of Holland:

———Trade's *proud empire* haſtes to *ſwift decay*,
As ocean ſweeps the *labour'd mole* away;
While *ſelf-dependent power* can time defy,
As *rocks* reſiſt the billows and the ſky.

His own rambles and travels in ſearch of happineſs, he likens, with the moſt exquiſite propriety, to the Circle,

———Which, bounding earth and ſkies,
Allure from far, yet, as I follow, flies.

His neglected ſtate, in ſuch a ſituation, is

——— Like yon *neglected* ſhrub, at *random caſt*,
That ſhades the ſteep, and *ſighs at every blaſt*.

The Dutch are deſcribed in their patient ſervitude:

Dull as their lakes, that ſlumber in the ſtorm.

The virtuous miniſter of religion, whoſe hopes lay in futurity, he compares to

Some tall cliff, that lifts its *awful form*,
Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the ſtorm;
Though round its *breaſt* the *rolling clouds are ſpread*,
Eternal ſunſhine ſettles on its *head*.

paſſing through the ſtate of ſeedlings, are perfectly continued, and endued with the functions of forming perfect ſeeds for raiſing other plants by evolution, to the continuance of the like ſpecies.

This is not the caſe with engrafted fruits. They are doomed by nature to continue for a time, and then gradually decline, till at laſt the variety is totally loſt, and ſoon forgotten, unleſs recorded by tradition, or in old publications.

Reaſon, with which Providence has moſt bountifully bleſſed ſome of our ſpecies, has enabled us, when we find a ſuperior variety, to engraft it on a wilding ſtock, or to raiſe plants from layers and cuttings, or even to raiſe up the roots, and thus to multiply our ſources of comfort and pleaſure. This, however, does not imply that the multiplication of the ſame variety, for it is no more, ſhould laſt for ever, unleſs the ſpecies will naturally ariſe from ſeed.

Nature, in her teaching, ſpeaks in very intelligible language; which language is conveyed by experience and obſervation. Thus we ſee, that among promiſcuous ſeeds of fruits of the ſame ſort, one or more may ariſe, whoſe fruits ſhall be found to poſſeſs a value far ſuperior to the reſt in many diſtinguiſhable properties. From experience alſo, we have obtained the power, by engrafting, of increaſing the number of this newly-acquired tree, can change its country, give it to a friend, ſend it beyond the ſeas, or fill a kingdom with that fruit, if the natives are diſpoſed ſo to do. Thus we ſeem to have a kind of creative power in our own hands.

From the attention lately paid to the culture of engrafted fruits, I hope we are now enabled to continue a ſuppoſed happily-acquired tree, when we can find it, for a much longer duration than if ſuch variety had been left in the ſtate of unaſſiſted nature; perhaps I may ſay for a duration as long again, or ſomething more. After theſe ſanguine expectations, I may reaſonably be aſked, to what does all this amount? for here there is no direct permanency—and why? The *why* is very obvious—becauſe the kernels within the fruit, which are the ſeed of the plants for forming the next generation of trees, will not produce their like. I allow they may do ſo accidentally; but nothing more can be depended upon.

For example, ſuppoſe we take ten kernels or pips of any apple raiſed on an engrafted ſtock, ſow them, and they will produce ten different varieties, no two of which will be alike, nor will either of them cloſely reſemble the fruit whence the ſeeds were collected. The leaves alſo of thoſe trees raiſed from the ſame primogenius or parent ſtock, will not *actually* be a copy of the leaves of any one of the varieties or family, to which each is connected by a vegetable conſanguinity. I intentionally uſed the word *actually*, becauſe a reſemblance may be found, though not much of that is to be expected.

I beg that what has been laſt mentioned may not be taken as a diſcouragement to attempts for raiſing new varieties. I was obliged to ſpeak very ſtrongly, in order to place the culture upon its true foundation. I think it need not be obſerved, that there is no acquiring a new variety but through the means of a ſeedling plant; and therefore whoever wiſhes to ſucceed muſt attempt it that way, or wait till others in their plantations may more fortunately produce it.

In chooſing the ſeeds, that apple is moſt likely to produce the cleareſt and fineſt plants, whoſe kernels are firm, large, and well ripened. The ſize of the fruits is not to be regarded; for large apples do not always ripen their fruit well, or rather for cyder the ſmall fruits are generally preferred for making the ſtrongeſt, higheſt flavoured liquor. And for what I have been

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able to collect in the cider-countries, it is there the opinion, that an apple ſomething above the improved crab promiſes the beſt ſucceſs. This advantage alſo attends the practice: if there are no valuable apples raiſed from that attempt, theſe wildings will make excellent ſtocks to engraft upon.

Gentlemen who actually employ themſelves in attempting to acquire new varieties, ſhould remember that they ought to ſelect all the ſets, from the bed of apple-quick, whoſe appearance is in the leaſt degree promiſing, and plant them together, at ſuch a diſtance as to allow each to produce its fruit, which will happen in about twelve, fifteen, or eighteen years. My friend Mr Knight, who undoubtedly is the firſt in actual exertions for procuring theſe happily-acquired new varieties, has had two plants bearing fruit at 6 years old, and one at five. The cider-countries have offered ſeveral premiums for procuring new varieties, and ſome with good effect. Premiums have been given both to Mr Knight and Mr Alban.

When the new variety is to be raiſed from a valuable *admired* apple, I ſhould recommend the placing theſe ſeeds in a garden pot, filled with mould from an old melon-bed; carrying the pot into a retired ſituation near the water, and giving attention to run the plants to as large a ſize as is convenient within eighteen months. With this view, the pot ſhould be placed in the green-houſe the firſt winter; and when the plants are afterward to be ſet out in the ſpots, they ſhould not be placed under the drip of trees, or much expoſed to the winds.

Two inſtances have been mentioned, the improved crab, and moſt admired apple; but prudence ſays, try all ſorts, and ſomething probably will ariſe; and the proceſs is attended with little trouble or expence to a perſon who conſtantly reſides in the country, yet, after all this ſcientific care, the apple may want flavour, and be in other reſpects nothing better than a common wilding.

It is an undoubted fact, and worthy of obſervation, that all the different trees of the ſame variety have a wonderful tendency to ſimilarity of appearance among themſelves; and that the parent-ſtock, and all engrafted from it, have a far greater reſemblance to each other, than can be found in any part of the animal creation; and this habit does not vary to any extent of age.

As an encouragement in attempting to increaſe the number of new valuable fruits, we can prove that the golden-pippin is native Engliſh. The red-ſtreak, a ſeedling of Herefordſhire, if not raiſed, yet was firſt brought into notice by Lord Scudamore, and was for a long time called Scudamore's Crab. The Stire apple was accidentally raiſed in the foreſt of Dean, in Glouceſterſhire, and took the name of Foreſt Stire. The cider made from this apple was the ſtrongeſt the country ever produced, according to any living record. The Haglo-crab, the beſt cider-fruit now remaining, was diſcovered in the pariſh of Ecloe, on the banks of the Severn; and, about ſixty or ſeventy years ago, many ſcions were taken from this tree by Mr Bellamy, and engrafted on ſeedling-ſtocks about Roſs. Theſe are now grown old; and to aſcertain the age of the variety, I went with Charles Edwin, Eſq. to Ecloes, in hopes of ſeeing the parent-ſtock of this family. The proprietor of the eſtate acquainted Mr Edwin that it had ceaſed to bear years ago, and was cut down. Thoſe at Roſs are but poor bearers now, and I ſhould ſuppoſe the variety muſt be 140 years old, though Marſhal, who wrote in the year 1786, mentions theſe trees were prolific, and he ſuppoſes the ſort to be about eighty years old: but, from preſent experience, it muſt be much more. The Tinton-ſquaſh pear

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is of Glouceſterſhire; the Barland and Old-field were near Ledbury, Herefordſhire. The two laſt pears clearly bear the names of the two fields where they were raiſed. The Barland fell about ſix years ago, viſibly from weight and longevity, which was ſuppoſed to have been about 200 years. There have been many other names of eſtimation handed down to us, though the realities are now totally worn out, and have ceaſed to exiſt. Can any better proof be deſired, that engrafted fruits are not permanent, than the regret we feel for the loſs of theſe old valuable fruits?

To make my paper as ſhort as convenient, I have dwelt only on the apple and pear; yet all the engrafted fruits are under the ſame predicament of the ſeed not producing its like, and the offspring in time falling into a nothingneſs of growth and bearing, though that ſpace of time muſt certainly depend on the natural longevity and hardneſs of the ſort, ſoil, poſition, care, &c. All theſe are more fully expreſſed in the papers publiſhed in the different volumes of the Tranſactions of this Society, and the two volumes of the Orchardiſt, wherein the whole ſyſtem is extended to form a rational culture for the management of ſtandard fruits.

It ſhould be remembered, that as I am now alluding to the ſtate of actual permanency, fifty years are to be accounted as nothing; and as often as we come to that point, we are compelled to reſort to our firſt aſſertion, "That engrafted fruits are not permanent, they being continued from elongations, and not raiſed as a repetition of ſeeds." This is the only rational way as yet introduced of accounting for the loſs of the valuable old varieties of fruits. Should a better ſyſtem be introduced, I ſhall readily adopt it: but this ſufficiently anſwers the purpoſes of the planter.

Some years ago, from due inveſtigation and thorough conviction, I propagated this principle; and it was publiſhed in the ſeventeenth volume of the Society's Tranſactions, in the following words: "All the grafts taken from this firſt tree, or parent-ſtock, or any of the deſcendants, will for ſome generations thrive; but when this firſt ſtock ſhall, by mere dint of old age, fall into actual decay, a nihility of vegetation—the deſcendants, however young, or in whatever ſituation they may be, will gradually decline; and from that time, it would be imprudent, in point of profit to attempt propagating that variety from any of them. This is the dogma which muſt be received. I do not expect a direct aſſent, neither do I wiſh it, for it ſhould be taken with much reſerve; but it is undoubtedly true." Theſe conſiderations ſhould ſtimulate us in ſearching after new varieties, equal or perhaps ſuperior to thoſe of which we regret the loſs.

Obſerve that, from the time the kernel germinates for apple-quick, ſhould the plant be diſpoſed to form a valuable variety, there will appear a regular progreſſive change, or improvement, in the organization of the leaves, until that variety has ſtood, and grown ſufficient to bloſſom, and come into full bearing; that is, from the ſtate of infancy to maturity; and it is this and other circumſtances by which the inquiſitive eye is enabled to form the ſelection among thoſe appearing likely to become valuable fruits. But from that time the new variety, or ſelected plant, compared with all the engraftments which may be taken from it, or any of them, theſe ſhall ſhow a moſt undeviating ſameneſs among themſelves.

It is readily allowed, that the different varieties of fruits are eaſily diſtinguiſhed from each other by many particulars, not only reſpecting their general fertility, and the form, ſize, ſhape, and flavour of the fruit, but alſo the manner of the growth of the tree,

tree, the thickneſs and proportion of the twigs, their ſhooting from their parent ſtem, the form, colour, and conſiſtence of the leaf, and many other circumſtances, by which the variety can be identified; and were it poſſible to engraft each variety upon the ſame ſtock, they would ſtill retain their diſcriminating qualities, with the utmoſt undeviating certainty.

The proper concluſion to be drawn from the ſtatement in the laſt paragraph is this—that were any one to put the thought in practice on a full-grown hardy or crab ſtock, it would produce an excellent proof that engrafted fruits are not permanent. For if twenty different varieties were placed together, ſo that each might receive its nature from the ſame ſtem, they would gradually die off in actual ſucceſſion, according to the age or ſtate of health of the reſpective variety, at the time the ſcions were placed in the ſtock; and a diſcriminating eye; uſed to this buſineſs, would nearly be able to foretell the order in which each ſcion would actually decline. Should it alſo happen that two or three ſuckers from the wilding ſtock had been permitted to grow among the *twenty grafts*, ſuch ſuckers or wilding ſhoots will continue, and make a tree after all the reſt are gone. A further conſequence would reſult from the experiment; among ſuch a number of varieties, each of the free growers would ſtarve the delicate, and drive them out of exiſtence only ſo much the ſooner. It muſt be obſerved, that this ſuppoſed ſtem is the foſter-parent to the twenty ſcions, and real parent to the ſuckers; and thoſe the leaſt converſant with engrafted fruits know the advantage acquired from this circumſtance. And here it is worth while remarking, that a Gaſcoyne, or wild cherry, will grow to twice the ſize that ever an engrafted cherry did.

By an experiment we have had in hand for five years, it will appear that the roots and ſtem of a large tree, after the firſt ſet of ſcions are exhauſted or worn out, may carry another ſet for many years; and we ſuſpect a third ſet, provided the engrafting is properly done, and the engrafter chooſes a new variety. Now the Ripſton Pippin, of Yorkſhire, is the favourite, as being a free grower and good bearer, with fine fruit. This, however, may certainly be depended on, that when a new apple is raiſed from ſeed, if a ſcion were placed in a retired ſituation, and conſtantly cut down, as a ſtool in a copſe-wood, and the apple never ſuffered to fulfil the intentions of nature in bearing fruit, the practitioners of the following ages may ſecure ſcions from that ſtool, to continue the variety much longer. Hence, though I have written as much as is in my power againſt permanency, yet I have taken ſome pains to aſſure the planters, that forecaſt, ſelection, pruning, cleanlineſs, and care, will make the orchards turn to more profit for the riſing generations than what they have done for the laſt hundred years.

To place the nature of varieties in its true light, for the information of the public, I muſt maintain, that the different varieties of the apple will, after a certain time, decline, and actually die away, and each variety, or all of the ſame ſtem or family, will loſe their exiſtence in vegetation; and yet it is a known fact, and mentioned in the ſeventeenth volume of the Tranſactions, that after the debility of age has actually taken poſſeſſion of any variety, it will yet thrive, by being placed againſt a ſouthern wall, and treated as wall-fruit. Who, however, can afford to raiſe cider at that expence, except as a matter of curioſity, to prove, that when the vital principle in vegetation is nearly exhauſted, a ſuperior care and warmth will ſtill keep the variety in exiſtence ſome time longer.

It ſhould be underſtood, that the external air of Britain is rather too

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cold for the delicate fruits, which is the reaſon why, in the Orchard ſtill, I lay ſuch a ſtreſs on procuring *warmth* for the trees, by *draining*, *ſhelter*, and *manure*. It would be now loſt time to attempt to recover the old varieties as an article of profit.

If I have not expreſſed myſelf, in, this Eſſay on the Nature of varieties, with ſo much clearneſs and conviction as might have been expected, it ſhould be conſidered that it is an abſtruſe ſubject, very little underſtood, and requiring at firſt ſome degree of *faith*, *obſervation*, and *perſeverance*. The prejudices of mankind revolt againſt it. They are not diſpoſed to allow the diſtinction of nature; and they imagine, that in the act of ingrafting or multiplying they give new life, whereas it is only continuing the exiſtence of the ſame tree, ſtick, or bud. Obſerve what I ſaid before:—the ſeed of the apple, when placed in the earth, germinates, and unfolds itſelf into a new plant, which ſucceſſively paſſes thro' the ſtages of infancy, maturity, and decay, like its predeceſſors. I might ſay, all-created nature is ſimilar in this reſpect; though, from the circumſtance that varieties are much longer lived than man, the plants have appeared to be poſſeſſed of eternal powers of duration; nothing ſublunary, however, which poſſeſſes either animal or vegetable life, is exempt from age and death.

Within the laſt twenty years I have travelled many hundred miles, and converſed with the moſt intelligent men in each country; and I now want to convince mankind, for no other reaſon than becauſe it is their intereſt ſo to believe, that there is in creation an order of beings (engrafted fruits) ſo formed, that we have the power of multiplying a ſingle variety to whatever number of trees we pleaſe; —that the firſt ſet ariſes from a ſmall ſeed; that the next and deſcendant ſets are propagated by engraftings, or from cuttings, layers, &c.;—and that although theſe trees may amount to millions, yet, on the death of the primogenious or parent-ſtock, merely from old age, or nihility of growth, each individual ſhall decline, in whatever country they may be, or however endued with youth and health. I ſay they ſhall gradually begin to decline; and in the courſe of time, or of centuries, to thoſe who would prefer that expreſſion, the *whole variety* will ſcarcely have a ſingle tree remaining to ſhow what the fruit was. Let thoſe who are not diſpoſed to aſſent to this ſtatement, aſk themſelves what is become of the old loſt varieties? Did they die, or did wicked men maliciouſly cut them up?

I, who am firmly convinced of the truth of what I have advanced on this ſubject, have no doubt but that the ſame would happen by engrafting on the oak or beech, if the maſt raiſed from the engrafted tree did not produce the like; for there the queſtion turns.

It is not known, that the woodman in ſetting out his ſapling oaks, always ſelects new ſeedling plants, and never continues one upon an old ſtool; and that if he ſhould ſo blunder, that tree, from the ſtool, will neither have the freedom of growth, nor the ſize nor firmneſs of timber, equalled to a new-raiſed plant.

I wiſh I could perſuade my friends, that with the ſame attention with which the woodman acts, the planter is to raiſe his orchard from the young fruits which thrive in the neighbourhood, or are in health, and full-bearing in the country whence they are to be brought.

The fruit-grower ſhould look to ſelection, cleanlineſs, and care. To me it is a circumſtance perfectly indifferent, whether he is to uſe Mr Forſyth's compoſition, Mr Bullingham's boiled linſeed oil, or my medication, I only maintain, that the wounded parts of trees want ſomething to deſtroy the inſects and vermin, and heal the

the wood, from which the trees are kept in health.

Let those who are blessed with fruit plantations attend to their preservation, and not leave them to the state of unassisted nature.

Extracts *from* Muirhead's *Journal of Travels in* France, Tuscany, *&c. in* 1787-9.

Anecdotes of the late M. d'Apchon, Archbishop of Auch.

THIS excellent prelate, in the assiduous discharge of his pastoral functions, *went about continually doing good.* As he lived upon one tenth of his income, he consecrated the remainder to offices of charity. From the multiplied acts of his generosity, Soave has selected two, which ought no longer to be confined within the limits of the Italian language.

The archbishop, soon after his installation, being informed that two ladies had been suddenly reduced from affluence to a state of humble retirement, without relinquishing any of the virtues which had diffused a lustre over their better days, honoured them with his first visit, and expressed in the most handsome and delicate terms, at once his high regard for their character, and the sympathy with which he desired to participate their misfortunes. In the course of conversation, he cast his eye, as if by accident, on a picture of no intrinsic value, but for which he said he would willingly give 2000 crowns. The ladies, overjoyed to find in their humble retreat any object which could interest their august visitor, assured him that they would esteem themselves singularly happy if he would accept of it as a present. *By no means*, replied d'Apchon, *I shall be too fortunate to procure it at any price.* In fact, no sooner had he returned home than he sent a polite note and 2000 crowns as the price of the picture. The frigid amateur may smile, and reserve his crowns for pieces of acknowledged merit; but surely the good archbishop of Auch might gaze upon a sorry painting, the memorial of his beneficence, with more exquisite feelings of satisfaction than the pencil of a Reubens or a Titian ever inspired. Courage is so nearly allied to generosity, that it is seldom found to exist without it. During the night, a fire broke out in a house inhabited by several poor families. With great difficulty all made their escape, except two little boys in the upper story. The archbishop offered a reward, first of 100 louis d'ors, and then of 200, to the person who should bring them down alive. But the danger appeared too imminent to all the by-standers, who remained mute. *God forbid*, exclaimed the prelate, *that we should stand still and see two unfortunate victims perish in the flames. I will mount myself.* Having instantly caused join two ladders by ropes, he climbed with undaunted resolution, rushed through the smoke and flames, and bearing one boy on his shoulders and the other in his arms, descended amid the acclamations of the yet trembling spectators.—Painters, painters, what a subject for your canvas!

Description of Tarbes, Lavedan, Lourdes, (Gascony.)

June, 15th 1789. Few French towns of the same size have pleased me more than Tarbes. There is something peculiarly captivating in a sequestered situation, a mild atmosphere, a fruitful plain, beautified with wood and water, and skirted by lofty and and age-worn mountains. The streets are clean and well-aired, the houses neatly built, and covered with blue slate. The ladies are admired for their handsome persons. The men have much the look of health, and regular features. Out of 8000 inhabitants is formed a very select and agreeable circle.

circle. No wonder then that Tarbes ſhould have detained ſome Engliſh families on their way to, or from the watering places, and detained them for life. Accommodation is good, and proviſions are cheap. The only diſcouraging circumſtance to a ſtranger is, that the French language is not here ſpoken in its purity.

The town experienced no diſaſter from a ſmart ſhock of an earthquake in 1750, but a neighbouring valley was entirely deſtroyed.

Watering places are uſually the reſort of the ſick, of the idle, and the gay. But not a few repair to the baths of the Pyrénées, for the purpoſes of proſecuting the ſtudy of Natural Hiſtory. I have juſt caught a few minutes converſation with an intereſting young gentleman, poſting to Bagnières, his head quarters in ſummer. He reckons the extreme height of Mont Perdu, the higheſt of the marble mountains, 1760 toiſes,—ſuppoſes that the low lying plains have been formed by the ſoil and rubbiſh waſhed down from the ſides of the hills:—that water is the great agent of the important, but gradual changes which are conſtantly going on upon our planet, and predicts the final abaſement of the Pyrénées in *a million of years*. Whence *then* ſhall flow the fountains and rivers, which refreſh the earth, and are neceſſary to the life and accommodations of man?—From new Alps, and new Pyrénées, which the waters of the deep ſhall have gradually abandoned.

16th. Rolled through vallies, in which a poet might ſaunter the livelong day, and ſing of nature and the loves of ſhepherds. Streamlets trickling from the furrowed and wooded rocks, diſpenſe moiſture and verdure, and richly varied enamel over the plain. The numerous habitations conſiſts of detached cottages, rather than of villages. and each dwelling, clean and chearful, has attached to it a group of trees and a little garden. The mountains wildly frowning in the miſt, preſented a ſtriking contraſt to this amiable tranquillity below. The plain gradually narrowed, and our road at length became an upward path. The vines creeping from trunk to trunk, and the pendent cluſters of their fruit, gave place to ſcenes more woodland, and to a more uncultivated world. Yet the ſoil was fertile, eſpecially in grain. Flax, too, is reared in this and the adjacent diſtricts, and is manufactured on the ſpot into table linen, of ſuperior fineneſs. That of the beſt quality is obtained from foreign ſeed, occaſionally renewed. Expoſing the plant to the dew upon the meadows is preferred to ſteeping, as it facilitates the bleaching, and communicates a more perfect whiteneſs.

To ſpeak in the language of the country, we *aſcended to the valley* of Lavedan, a diſtrict of Bigorre, more elevated indeed than Tarbes, but ſtill a valley, winding for thirty miles among the mountains, in ſome places very narrow, but in others expanding to a breadth of twenty miles, celebrated for its breed of generous horſes, for its quarries of blue ſlate and marble, and for points of view to which no powers of deſcription can do juſtice. Here the air is pure, and the ſtreams are unpolluted; the ſky is ſhaded with ſhifting or phantaſtic clouds, the gorges of the mountains diſappear in their windings, and the general ſilence may be compared to that which pervades the deſarts of the world. The buſtle of cities, and the tumults of ambition do not even murmur from afar. The ſprings of regular government ceaſe to exert their energies; for the mountaineer refuſes to ſubmit to the gripe of the taxgatherer, or contribute to the ſupport of a complex ſyſtem from which he derives no benefit, or which he does not underſtand. If puſhed to extremities, he betakes himſelf to his faſtneſſes, and withholds even the voluntary tribute which is uſually ac-

accepted in place of ſtated impoſts. Moſt of the paſtures, which are rich in ſummer, and fatten the cattle which winter on the *landes* of Bourdeaux, are common to pariſhes.

Lourdes is in fact nothing more than a clean romantic village, planted on the dorſal ridge of a rock of calcareous ſchiſtus, with a caſtle ſtill entire, which has frequently ſerved the purpoſes of a ſtate priſon. Its uncouth towers, hanging walls, and maſſy ramparts, now vainly frown on the peaceful vale. The dreadful ſcience of attack and defence has changed its modes and aſpects, and delights to unfold its deſtructive energies over a wide extent of fair and crowded plains. Yet when, from the hoary battlements, the eye explores the grand receſſes of nature, and catches the airy viſta or hanging wood, it may give a tear to individual ſuffering—to the ſolitary being who may ſtill languiſh in the dungeons of the caſtle.

Some of the houſes of Lourdes are wholly built of a fiſſile marble, quarried from the interior of the ſchiſtoſe ſtrata. The apparent direction of the latter is from eaſt to weſt, with a gentle inclination to the ſouth. The *Gave de Pau*, which has its ſource in eternal ſnow, and tumbles down the vale with the roar of a torrent, here deviates to the weſt of its northerly courſe, then paſſes Pau, and joins the ſea near Bayonne. *Gave*, in this part of the country, is a generic term of Biſcayan origin, denoting a ſtream, and receives its ſpecific deſignation from the chief place by which it flows.

Account of the mineral waters of Bareges.

Bareges conſiſts of a ſingle ſtreet of ſmall and ſlight houſes, meanly furniſhed, and habitable only one half of the year.

Proviſions are brought from a diſtance, and like the lodging, are dear and bad. There is not a ſingle inn. One muſt immediately engage rooms, and a providing cook. In ſpite of theſe diſcouragements, there is no deficiency of company; for the waters have long maintained a deſerved celebrity for the healing of gun-ſhot wounds, obſtructions of the viſcera, white ſwellings, &c. They riſe from ſeveral ſources of different degrees of heat, from 94½ to 114 of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and are commodiouſly diſtributed into four ſeparate baths. Their ſteam is more or leſs perceptible according to the temperature of the external air; but their degrees of native warmth and proportions of petrol and ſulphur undergo little or no variation. The hotteſt ſmell ſtrongly of rotten eggs. The uniformity of their flow, their limpidity in the bathing troughs, the oily evaneſcent pellicle on the ſurface, the white ſtringy filaments in the jet from the cock, and the unctuous ſediment, found adhering to the ſides and bottom of the troughs, are deſerving of attention. In moſt caſes, bathing and drinking are both preſcribed, and the *douche*, or pump bath, is often very efficacious in lubricating ſtiffened joints, and reſolving inveterate tumours. From time immemorial, the people of the diſtrict employed theſe waters ſucceſsfully in the cure of froſt-bitten limbs. The warmeſt may be drunk at the ſource with perfect ſafety, and proves a whet to the appetite before meals.

The etiquette of viſiting is here fairly adjuſted. Whoever wiſhes to be received into ſociety, makes his round of viſits to all who have arrived before him—otherwiſe, it is underſtood that he wiſhes to live retired, and receives no moleſtation. Gaming prevails, but ſeldom to any great extent. The entertainments are a weekly ball, ſelect private parties in the evening, and ſometimes private plays. Good walks and a circulating library are much wanted; but French ladies and gentlemen contrive to exiſt very agreeably without either.

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The cattle in the neighbouring vallies are ſeldom ſubject to epidemical diſorders, owing, it is alledged, to the frequency of aromatic herbs in the paſtures, and a ſtrong impregnation of a nitrous ſalt. But may not the purity of an elevated atmoſphere likewiſe have its influence? Though the weather be ſometimes foggy, the air is, for the moſt part dry and ſweet. Thunder ſtorms are leſs frequent than one would imagine, and the lightening very ſeldom occaſions the ſmalleſt harm. Is it attracted by any metallic veins? In the higher regions of the Alps, the forked ſtreaks of the electric fluid are alſo reported to be innocuous. Would they be ſo, if theſe elevations were peopled like the plains? A roaming ſhepherd may not be killed by lightning in the lapſe of a thouſand years, when, in a country ſtocked with towns and villages, an individual or two may be cut off in the courſe of every ſummer. After all, how groundleſs is the dread of a thunder ſtorm! The chance is, perhaps, many millions to one, that we ſhall die by ſome of the leſs violent proceſſes of nature; or, ſhould the fire of heaven really conſign us to the tomb, what exit can we conceive more eaſy and inſtantaneous?

The highland women of Bigorre and parts adjacent, are ſimply clad in a red hood, with a coarſe jacket and petticoat. Some of them have no ſtockings, and others, ſtockings without ſoles. Their employment at the watering places is moſtly confined to making up, and warming beds, ſweeping rooms, and vending cherries, ſtrawberries, whipt creams, and foſſils. Frankneſs, naiveté, and a pleaſant vivacity mark their manners. The men ſeem to be more ſly and ſullen; and a Pariſian petit-maitre would readily enough miſtake them for Hottentots or Orang-outangs. Their dreſs uſually conſiſts of a coat of thick frieze, manufactured at home, remarkably wide breeches, *braccæ* of the Gauls, and either a white bonnet with a red tuft, or a frieze night-cap. Many of them throw over all a very coarſe cloak, with a hood, and ſome wear the hood without the cloak. Their ſhoes, or *eſpartilles*, are of packthread, the ſoles cloſe and thick, the upper part, like net-work, having two cords to twine and tie about the ancle, in the manner of buſkins. The common language of the country is a dialect of the old Biſcayan, which ſounds harſh to the ear of a ſtranger, yet claims reſpect as a relic of thoſe Iberians, who, retiring into the wilds of a province impervious to armies, preſerved, amid the waſteful contentions of Romans, Goths, and Saracens, their native cuſtoms and Celtic idiom.

Account of the baths of Piſa,—State of Agriculture,—Manners of the Tuſcans.

October 10*th*. This morning we took poſt for the baths of Piſa. As we approached the town, we found ourſelves in the midſt of an extenſive and fertile plain, which is ſkreened from the blaſts of the north by high mountains, that form a delightful boundary to the perſpective. Towards the end of vintage, and beginning of winter, moſt of Tuſcany is liable to be drenched, though not every year, with copious diſcharges from the clouds. Snow, however, is ſeldom ſeen, as the Appenines ſkreen the plains from the tramontane blaſts, while the ſea, to the ſouth, imparts an agreeable temperature to the atmoſphere. Cottages, farm-houſes, and incloſures, were more frequent than in the country we had juſt left. We likewiſe obſerved conſiderable groves of French oak and cork-tree, with their underwood moſtly of myrtle. The cork-tree, *quercus ſuber*, Lin. grew not in Italy in the days of Pliny, but ſeems to thrive well in tracts little ſuſceptible of culture. When twelve years old, its bark ought to

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be ſtripped, to make way for the new one—and the operation is repeated once every eight or ten years, during fair ſettled weather, uſually in the month of July, as rain is very apt to injure the new formed bark. The firſt and ſecond ſtrippings are of an inferior quality. The tree continues healthy during a century and a half, if regularly deprived of its outer bark at the end of eight or ten years. I need hardly add, that the cork is flattened and prepared for uſe, by ſteeping it in water, and placing it over a fire of charcoal. In Barbary, where this tree abounds, they form it into cylindrical bee-hives; and, in ſome parts of Spain, they convert it into roofing and lining for their houſes. The Grecian ladies are ſaid to have been the firſt who employed it for the ſoles of their ſlippers, on account of its lightneſs and reſiſtance of moiſture. But its moſt valuable property, and that which is moſt neglected, is its buoyancy. Why ſhould not every mariner be furniſhed with one of the abbé de la Chapelle's jackets, which he calls, *ſcaphandre*, and which enabled him to preſerve an erect poſture in the deepeſt parts of the Seine, and, in that poſition, to fire piſtol and drink a glaſs of wine? The beautiful and fragrant orange tree here thrives in the open air; but the citron and lemon are cultivated only in gardens.

Without halting at Piſa for the preſent, we drove about four miles northwards to the baths, where we paſſed a few weeks of delightful weather. Pliny is the only ancient writer who notices the baths of Piſa, or, as they are uſually deſigned, by the modern Tuſcans, *i bagni de San Giuliano*. In the beginning of the thirteenth century, certain regulations were adopted for the convenience and accommodation of ſtrangers, who reſorted to the ſpot to obtain the bleſſing of the waters or of the ſaint. *Ugolino da Monte Catini* firſt celebrated the virtues of the former; and he has been followed by *Savonarola*, *Fallopio*, *Cocchi Bianchi*, &c. Could we implicitly believe theſe and other advocates of St Julian's baths, we ſhould aſſert that the latter are of ſingular efficacy in caſes of apoplexy, epilepſy, bile, head-ach, eye-ach, ear-ach, indigeſtion, gout, hypochondria, dropſy, conſumption, &c. But ſuch indiſcriminate commendation ſmells rather ſtrongly of a Quack's advertiſement. *Capaccio* of Naples, in his treatiſe *dei Bagni*, *warmly* commemorates their virtues in removing ſymptoms of gout and a diſordered liver, while *Vido* of Florence aſcribes to the Queen's bath the property of correcting the humours of the uterus, and *Cambiagi* boldly affirms that it has cured ſterility. According to the reſults of ſeveral chemical analyſes, theſe waters are impregnated with gypſum and inconſiderable portions of bitumen, vitriol, nitre, and common ſea-ſalt. They are nearly of the ſame temperature with that of the atmoſphere in mid-ſummer, and give to linen or ſtones a tinge of yellow, bordering upon green. The preſent commodious buildings were erected under the inſpection of the Count di Richecour, at the requeſt of the Emperor Francis I. 1743. Beſides ample lodging for the ſick and their attendants, they contain 29 bathing rooms, ſix pump baths, and two dry bagnios. Each bathing place has its cloſet and chimney; and drinkers of the water have the convenience of a covered gallery for walking in wet or hot weather. The *Caſino*, or prinicipal hôtel, is a large but plain edifice, with a few public rooms, and ſeveral ſuites of apartments for private lodging. There are likewiſe detached houſes, in which individuals or parties may be accommodated during the watering ſeaſon. As that was already paſt (it laſts from May till October,) the place ſeemed to be deſerted, yet poſſeſſed not a few of thoſe

thoſe attractions which are independant of ſociety. The ſcenery around has a warm and diverſified aſpect, and the fields are never deſtitute of verdure. Near the baths is a ſteep and high hill, over-grown with myrtle. An eaſy ſerpentine foot-path conducts to its top, from which the beholder gazes on a luxuriant extent of chequered plain, the hilly regions towards Lucca, the picturesque view of Piſa, and a portion of the Mediterranean. In the courſe of our little pedeſtrian rambles, we ſaw few cattle upon the farms, and were informed that they are moſtly houſed, for the ſake of the manure, as fodder can be procured for them in the midſt of winter. Two oxen or two *cows*, often of a whitiſh breed, ſuffice for ploughing the ſtrongeſt ſoil. Their place is ſometimes ſupplied by buffalos, two of which are ſaid to be equivalent to four horſes in draft. This race of animals was introduced into Italy about the end of the 16th century; and has, probably, degenerated. At leaſt, I ſaw none of the ſize of an ordinary bull. Though of leſs tractable diſpoſitions than the latter, they are eaſily driven along, by means of a cord, attached to an iron ring, paſſed through their noſtrils. The inſertion of this ring is not effected without much trouble and riſk; for the animal muſt be previouſly thrown upon his back, and his feet tied with ſtrong ropes. The men who unbind him muſt inſtantly take to their heels, as he runs about quite furious, and ſtrikes whatever comes in his way, making every effort to detach the badge of ſervitude, to which he becomes reconciled only by habit. It is not unuſual to allow the buffalos to range for their ſubſiſtence in the woods, and catch them by means of large dogs, which dexterouſly lay hold on them by the ear, and conduct them to the yoke. At the age of twelve they are often fattened for the Jews, who eat their fleſh. The female gives more milk than a cow, but it taſtes of muſk, and is not generally reliſhed. In ſome parts, it is made into cheeſe. A more docile and intereſting animal, which ſometimes croſſed our path, was the dromedary, of which the Grand Duke keeps a conſiderable number in the neighbourhood of Piſa. In reſpect of appearance and manners they anſwer to the well-known accounts of travellers and naturaliſts. A horſe not accuſtomed to the ſight of them, is ſtartled at their appearance; but the antipathy is not mutual, nor is it by any means ſo decided as many authors have aſſerted. The calloſities of their limbs may be the effect of thoſe conſtrained poſtures to which they are ſubjected from their birth; but if it be a fact, that they never allow themſelves to be overloaded, no length of ſervitude will account for the unſightly protuberance on the back.

In this diſtrict, moſt of the farms are ſmall, and ſeldom yield an adequate return to the tenant, when he covenants to give the half of the produce to the landlord, as is too often the caſe. Incloſures of thorn, ſweet briar, myrtle, virgin's-bower, &c. with dropping hedge-rows, uſually bound the farm, which is frequently biſected, longitudinally by a double row of mulberries, while the cottage, for the moſt part, near the centre, is almoſt hid amongſt foliage. Much ground is allotted to the gardening, as the common people eat little animal food; and, in their horticultural operations, ſpare neither water nor manure. Yet, ſurely, in ſuch a favourite climate, they might add to their catalogue of eſculent plants.

Could I preſume to ſketch the character of a people from caſual obſervation and reading, I would allow to the Tuſcan a love of arts and finery, dexterity and perſeverance, attachment to his patriotic ſovereign, with more than an ordinary ſhare of duplicity and grimace. In the higher circles,

circles, I could inſtance acts of meanneſs which an Engliſh gentleman would with difficulty believe. But this ſtricture applies not excluſively to Tuſcany, and ſeems to form a feature of Italian manners.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

Account of the Family of Knox, the Reformer;

In a Letter from the late Rev. Mr Knox of Slamannan to the Earl of Buchan.

My Lord,

I Had the honour of your favour, and am extremely ſorry it is not more in my power to ſatisfy your Lordſhip's curioſity. In an enlightned and liberal age, when ſo open endeavours, and wide ſtretches, are made to raiſe the ſtandards of ſuperſtition, barbariſm, and ſlavery, it gives me, and every well-wiſher to the proteſtant intereſt, extreme pleaſure, to find one of your Lordſhip's illuſtrious rank, and diſtinguiſhed character, enquiring after the monuments of a man, who was ſo inſtrumental in pulling them down, and laying the foundation of ſo much national and private happineſs. I have not the honour of being a deſcendant of the reverend Mr Knox, but of being connected with him in a different and more diſtant way; being now the only male-repreſentative of the original family, and having the unqueſtionable right to bear its arms, as the lateſt cadet from it. My father, when I was young, ſold a room of land of the barony of Arnmanuel, which was the laſt part of the eſtates which remained in the name. It was handed down from my great grandfather, a younger brother of the family of Ramſerlie. Another is ſaid to have been called John, in memory of the celebrated Reformer, and to have died a Batchelor in the houſe of Cadroſs, and in hiding for whiggery too, after Bothwell-bridge. With Uchter Knox, the oldeſt brother, and laſt heir, the chief family became extinct. Two daughters carried his whole ſubjects into other houſes. From their deſcendants all the lands have been alienated, for Ramſerlie was lately in the family of Dundonald, Arnmanuel is in the hands of Gartmore. Tradition repreſents all the Knoxes, from father to ſon, as great whigs, and remarkably clanniſh. It is more than probable that there might be, in the chief family, ſome remains in paint, write, or both, of ſo famous a man, ſprung from their houſe ſome generations before, and which ſtill may be among the poſterity of theſe two women. The fate of the one I know very little about, only that ſhe was ſettled ſomewhere about Edinburgh. But the deſcendants of the other ſtill flouriſh at Thornton, in the ſhire of Air, and I ſhall be at all pains to ſee if any thing can be found there, and if any thing worth notice appears, ſhall do myſelf the honour to let your Lordſhip known. From being told by Lady Margaret Graham, ſome years ago, that the cups in which Mr Knox diſpenſed his firſt proteſtant ſacrament are in the family of Glencairn, I ſuſpect that the moſt authentic monuments of him are in the noble houſes which ſupported him. As to the pictures in the advocate's library, &c. I can ſay nothing: only there is one Mr Knox, a merchant taylor, little Poland-ſtreet, facing Great Marlborough-ſtreet, London, ſaid to be a lineal deſcendant of his own; but whether the report is better founded than that concerning myſelf, I know not. I have great reaſon to apologiſe for the length and freedom of this epiſtle, and to beg forgiveneſs for a detail that can be amuſing to none, nor intereſting

tereſting to any. I have the honour and moſt humble ſervant,
to be, with the greateſt reſpect,
JOHN KNOX.

My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient,

Slamannan, 28*th Jan.* 1779.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

A LIST *of the* RELIGIOUS FOUNDATIONS *in* SCOTLAND.

By the Earl of BUCHAN.

Names.	*Places.*	*Orders.*	*Founders.*
1. Auchterhouſe,	Angus,	Collegiate,	*
2. Abermornock,	Fife,	Ciſtertians,	William I.
3. Aberdeen,	Aberdeenſhire,	Biſhoprick,	at Morthlach, M. II.
4. Aberbrothic,	Angus,	Auguſtines,	Will. I. to T. Becket.
5. Ardchattan,	Lorn,	Valombre,	Duncan M'Coul.
6. Andrews, St	Fife,	Archbpk.	Kenneth II.
7. Argyle,	Liſmore,	Biſhop,	
8. Balmerino,	Fife,	Ciſtertians,	Ermerngerda, Q. to W. the Lion, 1229.
9. Blantyre,	Clydeſdale,	Auguſtines,	
10. Beaulieu,	Roſsſhire,	Valombre,	W. Biſſet.
11. Bothan, St	Merſe,	Nuns,	Counteſs of March.
12. Biggar,	Clydeſdale,	Collegiate,	Mat. L. Fleming, 1545.
13. Bothwell,	Ditto,		
14. Brechin,	Angus,	Biſhoprick,	David I.
15. Croſsraguel,	Carrick,	Cluny,	Dunc. E. of Carrick.
16. Cambuſkenneth,	Stirling,	Auguſtines,	David I. 1147.
17. Cuper,	Angus,	Ciſtertians,	Malcom IV.
18. Coldingham,	Merſe,	Benedictines,	Edgar K. of Scotland.
19. Coldſtream,	Merſe,	Nuns,	Coſpatrick, Earl of March.
20. Canonby,	Eſkdale,	Auguſtines,	ſaid to be D. Earl of Huntingdon.
21. Colmene, St	Monteith,	Auguſtines,	Murdoch, E. of Menteith, 1290.
22. Crichton,	Eaſt Lothian,	Coll. Church,	Prov. 8 Prebendaries, 2 Boys, 1449.
23. Corſtorphin,	Mid Lothian,	Coll. Church,	Sir Jn. Forreſter, 1429.
24. Caithneſs,	Caithneſs,	Biſhoprick,	Malcom II.
25. Dundrenan,	Galloway,	Ciſtertians,	Dav. I. and his Queen.
26. Dryburgh,	Berwickſhire,	Premontre,	David I. and H. de Morville.
27. Culroſs,	Clackmannan,	Ciſtertians,	Mal. E. of Fife, 1217.
28. Dumfermline,	Fife,	Benedictines,	Mal. III. and his Q.
29. Deer,	Buchan,	Ciſtertians,	W. Cummyng, E. of Buchan, 1218.
30. Dumfries,	Nithſdale,	Minorites,	
31. Dunglaſs,	Eaſt Lothian,	Coll. Church,	Earls of Home.
32. Dunkeld,			

* The blanks may be filled up by conſulting Spottiſwood's account of Religious Houſes, or the Appendix to Hope's Minor Practics. *Buchan.*

Names.	*Places.*	*Orders.*	*Founders.*
32. Dunkeld, . . .	Perthſhire, . .	Biſhoprick, .	
33. Dumblane, . . .	Perthſhire, . .	Biſhoprick, .	David I.
34. Eccles, ...	Berwickſhire, . .	Nuns, . .	Counteſs March, 1290.
35. Elcho, -	Perthſhire, . .	Ciſtertians, .	David Lindſay.
36. Edinburgh, . .	Mid-Lothian, . .	Coll. Church.	Marg. Q. to James II.
37. Fern, ...	Roſsſhire, . .	Ciſtertians, .	Ferquard I. E. of Roſs.
38. Glenluce, . . .	Galloway, . .	Ciſtertians, .	Roland, Lord of Galloway.
39. Glaſgow, . . .	Clydeſdale, . .	Biſhoprick, .	
40. Galloway, . . .	Galloway, . .	Biſhoprick, .	
41. Hollywood, . .	Nithſdale, . .	Premontre, .	Dornagilla Alans D.
42. Holmecultram, .	Cumberland, .	Ciſtertians, .	Hen. E. of Cum. 1150.
43. Holyrood houſe,	Mid-Lothian, . .	Auguſtines, .	David I.
44. Icolmkill, . . .	Iona Iſle, . .	Black Friars,	St Columba.
45. Jedburgh, . . .	Tiviotdale, . .	Auguſtines, .	K. David I.
46. Inchaffray, . . .	Strathern, . . .	Auguſtines, .	Gilb. E. of Strathern, A. 1200.
47. Inchcolumb, . .	Firth of Forth, .	Auguſtines, .	Alex. I. 1123.
48. Iſle of May, . .	Ditto, . . .	Auguſtines, .	David I.
49. Iſle St Mary, .	Galloway, . .	Auguſtines, .	Fergus, L. of Galloway.
50. Iſles, ...	Liſmore, . . .	Biſhop, .	
51. Kilconquar, . .	Galloway, . .	Benedictines,	Fergus, L. of Galloway.
52. Kinloſs, ...	Moray, . . .	Ciſtertians, .	David I.
53. Kilwinning, . .	Cunningham, . .	Auguſtines, .	Hugh de Morville, Conſtable of Scotland.
54. Kelſo, ...	Roxburgh, . .	Auguſtines, .	David I.
55. Lindores, . . .	Fife, ...	Auguſtines, .	David E. of Huntingdon, 1178.
56. Leſmahago, . .	Clydeſdale, . .	Valombre, .	David I.
57. Loch Tay, . . .	Perthſhire, . .	Auguſtines, .	Alexan. I., where his Queen lay, 1122.
58. Lincluden, . .	Nithſdale, . .	Nunnery, .	Uchtred, L. of Galloway.
59. Melroſe, ...	Tiviotdale, . .	Ciſtertians, .	David I. 1136.
60. Mauchline, . .	Airſhire, . .	Ciſtertians, .	Alan II. Lord Steward, 1196.
61. New-Abbey, .	Galloway, . .	Ciſtertians, .	Dornagilla, D. to Alan, Lord of Galloway.
62. New-Battle, . .	Mid-Lothian, .	Ciſtertians, .	David I.
63. Newcaſtle, . . .	Northumberland,	Premontre, .	David I. do. Benedict.
64. Moray, ...	Morayſhire, .	Biſhoprick, .	David I.
65. Oranſay, ...	Iſle of Oranſay, .	Friars, . .	St Columba.
66. Paiſley, ...	Clydeſdale, . .	Cluny, . .	W. Stewart, ſon to Allan, 1160.
67. Pittenweem, . .	Fife, ...	Auguſtines, .	
68. Peebles, ...	Tweeddale, . .		Alex. III. 1260.
69. Orkney, ...	Kirkwall, . .	Biſhop, .	K. Olaus of Norway.
70. Roſlin, ...	Mid-Lothian, . .	Coll. Church,	W. Earl of Orkney, 1441.
71. Roſs, ...	Roſsſhire, . .	Chanonry, .	Prov. 7 Prebendaries.
72. Sandel, ...	Kintyre, . . .	Ciſtertians, .	M'Surle, ſ. of Somerled.

73. Salſet,

Names.	*Places.*	*Orders.*	*Founders.*
73. Salſet, ...	Galloway, . .	Premontre, .	Fergus, L. Gall. 1156.
74. Scone, ...	Perthſhire, . .	Auguſtines,	Alex. I.
75. Soutray, ...	Eaſt-Lothian, .	Auguſtines,	Malcolumb IV.
76. South Berwick,	Berwickſhire, . .		David I.
77. Seaton, ...	Eaſt-Lothian, .	Coll. Church,	Geo. Lord Seaton.
78. Tungland, . . .	Galloway, . .	Premontre, .	Alan, L. of Galloway.
79. Strathfillan, . .	Perthſhire, . .	Auguſtines, .	Rob. Bruce, 1314.
80. Perth, ...	Perthſhire, . .	Carthuſians,	James I.
81. Inſontany, . . .	Merſe, . . .	Benedictines,	Counteſs of March.
82. Whithorn, . . .	Galloway, . .		Fergus, L. of Galloway.
83. Urquhart, . . .	Moray, . . .		Alexander III.

ORIGINAL LETTER *from* COWPER *the Poet to* THOMAS PARK, *Esq.*

Weston-Underwood, March 10. 1792.

DEAR SIR,

YOU will have more candour, as I hope and believe, than to impute my delay to anſwer your kind and friendly letter, to inattention or want of a cordial reſpect for the writer of it. To ſuppoſe any ſuch cauſe of my ſilence were injuſtice both to yourſelf and me. The truth is, I am a very buſy man, and cannot gratify myſelf with writing to my friends ſo punctually as I wiſh.

You have not in the leaſt fallen in my eſteem on account of your employment *, as you ſeemed to apprehend that you might. It is an elegant one, and when you ſpeak modeſtly as you do of your proficiency in it, I am far from giving you entire credit for the whole aſſertion I had indeed ſuppoſed you a perſon of independent fortune, who had nothing to do but to gratify himſelf, and whoſe mind, being happily addicted to literature, was at full leiſure to enjoy its innocent amuſement. But it ſeems I was miſtaken, and your time is principally due to an art which has a right pretty much to engroſs your attention, and which gives rather the air of an intrigue to your intercourſe and familiarity with the Muſes, than of a lawful connexion. No matter.—I am not prudiſh in this reſpect, but honour you the more for

* That of mezzotinto-engraving; to which many early years were regretfully devoted. In a momentary oſcillation of mind between graphic, poetic, and harmonic purſuits, the following lines were penned, and are now for the firſt time printed.

IDYLLIUM.

By fancy warm'd, I ſeiz'd the quill,
And POETRY the ſtrain inſpir'd;
Muſic improv'd it by her ſkill,
Till I with both their charms was fir'd.

Won by the graces each diſplay'd,
Their younger SISTER ‡ I forgot;
Though firſt to her my vows were paid,—
By fate or choice it matters not:

She, jealous of their rival powers,
And to repay the injury done,
Condemn'd me through life's future hours,
All to admire, but wed with *none*. *T. P.*

‡ PAINTING. Uſed here with poetic licence, and with due deference to a ſuperior art; the writer having always conſidered the relation of an engraver to a painter, as that of a tranſlator to an original author.

for a paſſion virtuous and laudable in itſelf, and which you indulge not, I dare ſay, without benefit both to yourſelf and your acquaintance. I, for one, am likely to reap the fruit of your amours, and ought, therefore, to be one of the laſt to quarrel with them.

You are in danger, I perceive, of thinking of me more highly than you ought to think. I am not one of the literati, among whom you ſeem diſpoſed to place me. Far from it. I told you in my laſt how heinouſly I am unprovided with the means of being ſo, having long ſince ſent all my books to market. My learning accordingly lies in a very narrow compaſs. It is ſchool-boy learning ſomewhat improved, and very little more*. From the age of twenty to twenty-three, I was occupied, or ought to have been, in the ſtudy of the law. From thirty-three to ſixty I have ſpent my time in the country, where my reading has been only an apology for idleneſs, and where, when I had not either a magazine or a review in my hand, I was ſometimes a carpenter, at others, a bird-cage maker, or a gardener, or a drawer of landſcapes. At fifty years of age, I commenced an author. It is a whim that has ſerved me longeſt and beſt, and which will probably be my laſt.

Thus you ſee I have had very little opportunity to become what is properly called—*learned*. In truth, having given myſelf ſo entirely of late to poetry, I am not ſorry for this deficiency, ſince great learning, I have been ſometimes inclined to ſuſpect, is rather a hindrance to the fancy than a furtherance.

You will do me a favour by ſending me a copy of Thomſon's monumental inſcription. He was a poet, for whoſe memory, as you juſtly ſuppoſe, I have great reſpect; in common, indeed, with all who have ever read him with taſte and attention.

Wiſhing you heartily ſucceſs in your preſent literary undertaking †, and in all your profeſſional ones, I remain,

Dear Sir, with great eſteem,
ſincerely yours,
WM. COWPER.

P. S. After what I have ſaid, I will not bluſh to confeſs, that I am at preſent perfectly unacquainted with the merits of Drummond; but ſhall be happy to ſee him in due time, as I ſhould be to ſee any author edited by *you*.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

REMARKS *on* CONVERSATION.

(Concluded from p. 360.)

10. THERE is a ſpecies of converſation for which I cannot eaſily find an epithet ſufficiently appropriate and ſignificant. Perhaps it might be called *curſory* converſation. It diſcuſſes a great variety of ſubjects

* Mr Hayley, in reference to this paſſage, has, with propriety, remarked, that Cowper ſpoke too ſlightly of his own learning; for he was in truth a *ſcholar*, as any man may fairly be called who is maſter of four languages beſides his own. Cowper read Greek and Latin, French and Italian; but the extraordinary incidents of his life precluded him from indulging himſelf in a multiplicity of books, and his reading was conformable to the rule of Pliny,—*non multa, ſed multum*. See Life of Cowper, ii. 227.

† An edition of the poems of Drummond, of Hawthornden, ſince reſigned to Dr Anderſon of Edinburgh.

ſubjects in a very ſhort time, never penetrating deeply into any of them, but perpetually ſwimming and daſhing on their ſurface. Proceeding from a knowledge that is at once extremely ſuperficial and prodigiouſly extenſive, it never remains long on one thing, becauſe it cannot, but runs from ſubject to ſubject with ſuch quick tranſitions, that in leſs than a quarter of an hour, it will have touched upon a thouſand ſeparate topics. To a ſhallow obſerver, it appears at firſt to be a ſymptom of vaſt knowledge and profound erudition; but a wiſe man will perceive at once, and the dulleſt may diſcover at twice, that it is nothing but a flimſy veil, employed to conceal the want of capacity or the defects of education. It makes, indeed, a ſplendid ſhow, impoſes for a moment on the ignorant, and makes fooliſh people ſtare; but it ſhrinks from the eye of the learned, dreads the enquiries of examination, and cannot endure the rubs of oppoſition. It gratifies vanity by inducing a belief of excellence which does not exiſt; but carries, on the very face of it, a ſignal for that puniſhment which ſuch ill-founded vanity deſerves. It makes the perſon happy when he is talking to thoſe who never heard him before; but among ſuch as know his character, it either obliges him to be ſilent or expoſes him to ridicule and contempt. It is heard, for the firſt time with a kind of aſtoniſhment: it is heard, for the ſecond time, with emotions ſomewhat different; and, for the third time, it is ſeldom permitted to be heard at all.

There are few, I imagine, who do not occaſionally meet with ſome one more or leſs addicted to curſory converſation. I am ſo unfortunate as to be acquainted with four or five of this deſcription. The moſt ſingular among them is Mr *Shallow*, whom it may be proper to introduce ſomewhat particularly to the reader's acquaintance. When at ſchool he made a tolerable figure, was liked by his maſter as an example of aſſiduity, and looked up to by his claſs-fellows as a boy of ſuperior parts. His parents conceiving too high an opinion of his talents and proficiency, and expecting much honour from his public exhibitions, ſent him to college before he was fifteen. During the firſt two ſeaſons of his attendance he was diligent and ſucceſsful, ſeldom reproved, and often applauded by the Profeſſors, and generally conſulted by his fellow-ſtudents as a young oracle in Greek and Latin. But the end of this time may be conſidered as the termination of his laudable career, as his ultimate point of ſolid improvement, as the period when he ceaſed to be uſeful to himſelf, and to promiſe to be uſeful to others. His ambition became too ſtrong, too reſtleſs, and too varied, and graſped eagerly at more than it was able to attain. He was deſirous to know every thing, while for ſuch extent of acquiſition and ſuch multiplicity of attainment, nature had not formed, and induſtry could never qualify him. To every ſubject he turned his attention, ſtudied it for a few days, got acquainted with ſeveral of its technical phraſes, treaſured in his memory ſome of its more remarkable facts and prominent ideas, and then forſook it on a ſudden for ſomething elſe that curioſity had diſcovered or chance had thrown in his way. He could not bear to ſee his companions going regularly into claſſes which he did not attend, and to think that they were advancing in ſtudies of which he was entirely ignorant. He therefore purchaſed tickets of admiſſion to them all; and, by this means, began to the ſuperſtructure before the foundation was laid, heard lectures on the higher parts of ſcience, before he had been taught its rudiments, and ſubordinate principles,

and

and while learning to demonſtrate the propoſitions of Euclid, was, at the ſame time, hearing a Profeſſor talk of generating ellipſiſes, ſemiconjugate diameters, and ſubduplicate ratios. If an acquaintance had become eminent for acquirements in any branch of education, *Shallow*'s emulation was inſtantly excited, he retired to his chamber, read a ſhort treatiſe on the ſubject with more haſte than judgment, and came forth again prepared to ſay little more, than that celebrity had been obtained by thoſe who did not deſerve it, and that he whoſe knowledge was ſo much admired, knew, in fact, little or nothing of the matter. It was not often that he peruſed boks which might have inſtructed him fully and diſtinctly in the object of his reſearch; he choſe rather to derive his information from reviews, and literary journals and abridgements, and it was not an uncommon thing for him to become very learned by ſtanding at the windows of a bookſeller's ſhop, and reading carefully the title-pages and dedications there preſented to his view. Beſides all this, *Shallow* had a pretty ſtrong propenſity to idleneſs, and ſometimes would have neglected a lecture for a walk into the country, and has been found playing at billiards when he ſhould have been writing notes and obſerving experiments on hydroſtatics. His irregular and multifarious courſe of ſtudy, by the diſſipation of thought that it produced, and the conſciouſneſs of deficiency that enſued, increaſed and ſtrengthened his diſpoſition for idle amuſement; which operated in its turn, with a powerful and pernicious influence, in making him more unſteady in his purſuits, and more ſuperficial in his attention. And tho' he ſtill continued to pant after univerſal knowledge, he yet became more and more averſe, from adopting thoſe methods by which alone curioſity can be fully gratified, the underſtanding thoroughly improved, and the literary character completely formed.

At laſt, it was time for him to leave the univerſity: and being bred to no profeſſion, he retired to the country, and took up his reſidence in a ſmall eſtate which had been left him by his father. There he has, for ſome years, lived and ſtudied juſt as he did at College. His diſpoſitions are ſtill the ſame, and he gratifies them in the ſame manner. Still he is a ſcioliſt in what he has acquired, and a ſcioliſt in the acquiſitions that he is making. He runs from book to book, and from ſcience to ſcience, without any regular plan, without the leaſt wiſh to render himſelf maſter of any one thing, and without ſo much as ever aſking whether he really underſtands the half of what he has been conſidering. If he has obtained the title of the ſubject, and can make one or two remarks upon it, the object of his ambition is gained, and he deſires no more. He is fully prepared for figuring with eclat at the table of the ignorant and in the ſociety of the learned. One ſubject very readily ſuggeſts another, and where there is no tangent at which he may fly off gracefully, he ſupplies the defect with a *by the bye*," or "*O! very true!*" ſo that he is never at a loſs to ſay ſomething, which has the appearance of extenſive reading and unlimited information. As a ſpecimen of *Mr Shallow's* ſtyle of converſation, I give the following; it was in a mixed company, where he was intimately known to ſome, who firſt ſmiled and then grew impatient; where he was but little known to others, who yet looked as if they began to ſmoke him, and where he was quite unknown to a few who ſat liſtening to him with amazement painted on their faces. The point from which he ſtarted was extremely ſimple, and one could hardly have expected that it would lead to a journey over half the globe, or oblige us to ſoar into the planetary

planetary syſtem. "Mr *Shallow*, ſaid one of the company, have you ſeen the Panorama of Paris that is now exhibiting?" "Yes, Sir, replied Mr *Shallow*, I have had the pleaſure of ſeeing it, and I confeſs it appears to me to be an excellent performance.—Painting is an art that has been practiſed more or leſs by every people, rude and civilized. It was cultivated by the poliſhed Greeks of old, and the Spaniards found it, on their firſt landing in America, among the inhabitants of that newly-diſcovered country. The painting which they uſed indeed was principally for the purpoſe of communicating information.—What a fine hiſtory of America Doctor Robertſon has written! Hiſtory is a very important branch of ſcience, and few have arrived at eminence in the compoſition of it—Eminence, indeed, in any thing, is not eaſily attained. Men ſometimes toil a whole lifetime without riſing above mediocrity. But, ſpeaking of mediocrity, what a great number of the books publiſhed in modern times are far below mediocrity!—Books muſt have been extremely ſcarce in thoſe days when the art of printing was unknown, and they muſt have been alſo very expenſive.—The art of printing is ſurely one of the nobleſt diſcoveries that was ever made by human ingenuity.—Diſcoveries have perhaps been oftener the reſult of chance than of inveſtigation.—Is it not a ſtrange and abſurd doctrine however which maintains that chance is the author of the univerſe—of this terreſtrial globe, and of the ſtars and planets?—Aſtronomy and Geography are very pleaſant and very uſeful ſtudies, and every perſon ſhould devote ſome attention to them.——But, by the bye, has any body heard of the moving ſtars newly diſcovered by Piazzi and Olbers? I ſuppoſe not. We mind nothing but Chemiſtry now. Chemiſtry is quite the rage.—For my part I think more of Moral philoſophy and Rhetoric.—O! very true, have any of you read the novel intitled Memoirs of modern Philoſophers?—Novels, indeed, are not in general very worthy of peruſal, though I am far from condemning either novels or dramas, as ſome people have done."——In this manner *Shallow* was proceeding, not much for our edification or our entertainment, when I aſked him with great gravity, what the three principles were which Ariſtotle aſſigned to natural bodies? This queſtion, which was too deep for his knowledge, reduced him to immediate ſilence, and mortified by this interruption, he took the firſt opportunity of withdrawing from the company.

11. A conſtant affectation of wit and humour is bad in many points of view, and he who has this defect in his character, is the laſt perſon I would chooſe for my companion or my friend. I like the gaiety of occaſional mirth. I like the joke that comes at proper intervals to relieve the weary or the drooping mind. I like to join ſometimes in the loud, and free, and undiſguiſed laugh. But perpetual merriment has no recommendation either of pleaſure or utility. With a continued ſtrain of jocularity I feel it impoſſible to ſympathiſe. And I cannot look without averſion or horror on the man of whom any one would ſay, "he is an excellent fellow: he is always either laughing himſelf, or trying to make others laugh." This is ſometimes ſaid, and in part with great juſtice, of *Ned Grin*. His great delight, and chief employment, is to ſet in motion and to keep in motion the riſible faculties of the company in which he happens to be: the exerciſe of his talents this way is on ſome occaſions wonderfully ſucceſsful: and he always flatters himſelf that he is beheld with pleaſure and heard with admiration. *Ned* has a very extenſive battery of wit, which he has erected with great care, and to which he is daily making additions, which

which is amply provided with artillery and ammunition of all kinds; which commands every quarter in the neighbourhood; and which is fitted both for offenſive and defenſive operations, by its horn works and its covered ways, its dry ditches and its half-moons. *Ned* has many forces alſo at his diſpoſal, and theſe he employs ſo artfully, that you are never ſure of yourſelf for a momemt. If he cannot overpower you by open attack, he will cut you off by ſurpriſe: and if this method fails, he will ruin you by ſap, or blow you up by a mine. He begins with a humorous anecdote, which he relates with various contortions of face, and odd geſticulations of body; and if, towards the concluſion, he obſerves nothing more than a ſmile, he breaks off abruptly with a favorite pun, which being unexpected, is almoſt certain in its effect. He then has recourſe to ſmart repartees, of which he has a choice collection of all that were ever made. From repartees he flies off to the croſs queſtion and the quaint anſwer, the ſportive raillery and the playful jeſt, the unſubſtantial quibble, and the droll mimickry. And if all theſe modes of merriment fail of their deſired effect, *Ned* does not heſitate, by way of farther experiment, to tell one ſtory of an Iriſhman who divided the houſe with his wife, and give her the outſide of it; and another of a Highlander, who, to make himſelf a blood relation of the Duke of Argyle, rubbed his bare ſhoulder on that noble man's gate till the blood came.

Now, tho' I would not wiſh *Ned* to be as moroſe as Pythagoras, who, it is ſaid, was never ſeen to laugh, and never heard to utter a witticiſm, yet I would counſel him to deal out his humour with a more ſparing hand: to check his immoderate propenſity to mirth: and to act, ſometimes at leaſt, as if he could think with propriety on grave ſubjects. He ſhould remember, that the beſt things, when repeated too frequently, became ſtale and diſagreeable, and that it is even with wit as with other things,

"Quod caret alterna requie durabile non eſt."—Ovid.

He ſhould act upon that motto borrowed from an ancient poet, "Deſipere in loco," and not on the opinion of ſome philoſophers, that man is a laughing animal. He ſhould conſider, that as our jaws are not capable of perpetual diſtention, ſo neither are our riſible feelings able to endure conſtant excitation, or our minds ſo formed as to be pleaſed with an unceaſing diſplay of jocular converſation. His puns and his jeſts may be of the beſt kind, his repartees and quibbles may be of genuine ſtamp, his "queſtions, (as Petrarch ſays when ſpeaking of an old Milaneſe,) may be ſo droll and uncommon that they would move a dead man to laughter," and yet to have them eternally ſounded in our ears, and preſſed on our notice, is a hardſhip, I am afraid, which nature has fitted few men to bear, and to which cuſtom can never reconcile us. *Ned Grin*, therefore, though he may force us to ſmile, obliges us at the ſame time to be vexed and irritated; and even when he ſucceeds in converting our ſmile into a broad laugh, he only makes us wiſh the more earneſtly that he were laid beſide poor Yorick.

Beſides all this, *Ned*, by his appearances in company, has loſt all reputation for ſenſe and underſtanding. No body can believe that his mental powers are very vigorous, that his mind is well informed, or that he is accuſtomed to ſerious ſtudy, ſince he is ſo conſtantly averſe from ſobriety of language and of manner. He is regarded as a perſon of little ſtrength of intellect, and little depth of knowledge; though allowed to be "a fellow of infinite humour," he is deſpiſed as one who has nothing in him of a ſolid kind; and though his flaſhes of merriment are wont to ſet the table in a roar," yet it is among the vain and frivolous

frivolous that he is principally careſſed—his company is never ſought by the judicious and the wiſe.

But the worſt of it all is that *Ned's* uncommon propenſity to wit and humour leads him to ſpare no ſubject however ſacred, and no perſon however reſpectable, that can furniſh him with a butt. Subjects on which a good man would ſpeak with the utmoſt ſolemnity and reverence, he turns into ridicule without ſcruple when it ſerves his favourite purpoſe; and thus habits of profaneneſs and impiety are inſenſibly formed in his mind, till by degrees he is ſo far gone as to deride, without any remorſe, the moſt ſerious truths for the ſake of a ſorry quibble. His moſt intimate acquaintances, and his deareſt friends, cannot eſcape the ſhafts that he is always throwing about him. He has a deſire to ſay ſomething that is witty, and it muſt be gratified; neither the gravity of age nor the dignity of virtue, neither the importance of character nor the reſpectability of office, neither the confidence of friendſhip nor the claims of gratitude—none of theſe conſiderations are ſo valuable as not to be ſacrificed to the meaneſt jeſt that his fancy can dictate. To *Ned Grin* the language of the Satyriſt is extremely applicable,

"Fœnum habet in cornu; longe fuge,
Dummodo riſum
"Excutiat ſibi, non hic cuiquam parcet amico."

HORACE.

Ned is now getting into years, and he ſhould recollect, that with the period of advanced life, thoſe follies which might be excuſed in youth will be extremely inconſiſtent. It was the ſaying of a wiſe man, that there is a time to laugh and a time to weep." Serious language becomes the hoarineſs of age. The perpetual laugh renders it ridiculous and contemptible. Let *Ned* reflect then, that it is high time to lay aſide the humour of his former days. Let him now repent of the violations of friendſhip and of duty into which his propenſity too often betrayed him, and let him evince his ſincerity, by teaching the young to beware of the rock on which he himſelf had ſplit; to curb in the very outſet every inclination they may feel to be men of wit and humour; and thus to avoid a certain forfeiture of the higheſt pleaſures and beſt advantages of converſation.

A. T.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

MEMOIRS *of the* PROGRESS *of* MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

IN an Engliſh Newſpaper, entitled the *British Neptune*, it is ſtated, that a gentleman, diſtinguiſhed for his ſcientific attainments, has diſcovered a method of aſcertaining the longitude; that he has ſhown his manuſcript to the editors of the Britiſh Neptune; and that an account of this deſirable diſcovery, will be conveyed to the public through the medium of that newſpaper. We cannot congratulate our readers on this piece of information. The way in which it is made public, authoriſes ſcepticiſm, if not unbelief, concerning this point. That a diſcovery of the higheſt importance, made by a gentleman of diſtinguiſhed talents, ſhould be communicated to the world through the medium of an obſcure newſpaper, is a circumſtance which credulity itſelf would refuſe to believe.

A new metal, denominated *Palladium*, or *New Silver*, is ſaid to have been lately diſcovered. It diſſolves in pure ſpirit of nitre, and cauſes a dark red ſolution. Green vitriol throws it down in a ſtate of regulus from that ſolution,

ſolution, as it always does gold from *Aqua Regia*. If the ſolution be evaporated, a red calx is obtained, which diſſolves in ſpirit of ſalt and other acids. It is thrown down by quickſilver, and by all metals except gold, platina, and ſilver. Its ſpecific gravity by hammering was only 11.3, but by flatting, it is as much as 11.86. In a common fire it tarniſhes a little, and turns blue, but recovers its brightneſs, like the other noble metals, when intenſely heated. The greateſt heat of a blackſmith's fire would hardly melt it. But if it come in contact, when hot, with a ſmall bit of ſulphur, it will run as eaſily as zinc. From a number of experiments, however, made by Mr CHENEVIX. and read before the Royal Society of London, it appears that this new metal is a ſcandalous impoſition, intended to defraud the public, and diſgrace ſcience.

The following table, containing the right aſcenſion and declination of the two new planets as ſeen from the earth, will be acceptable to our aſtronomical readers, as it will enable them to find theſe planets in the heavens.

	PALLAS.		CERES.	
	Right aſcenſion.	Decln. North.	Right aſcenſion.	Declin. South.
June 2	286°..48'..15"	26°.. 2'	281°..15'.. 0"	22°..29'
5	286°..21'..45"	26°..16'	280°..45'..45"	22°..43'
7	285°..52'..30"	26°..31'	280°..14'..15"	22°..56'
11	285°..20'..45"	26°..45'	279°..41'.. 0"	23°.. 5'
14	284°..45'..45"	27°.. 0'	279°.. 6'..45"	23°..12'
17	284°.. 8'..45"	27°..14'	278°..31'..30"	23°..16'
20	283°..29'.. 0"	27°..29'	277°..54'..30"	23°..19'
23	282°..48'..30"	27°..43'	277°..17'..15"	23°..18'
26	282°.. 5'..30"	27°..56'	276°..39'..15"	23°..16'
29	281°..22'..15"	28°.. 9'	276°.. 1'..30"	23°.. 9'

C. NAUCHE, preſident of the Galvanic Society at Paris, has ſhewn that the application of Galvaniſm increaſes in a particular manner the action of the parotid, the lachrymal, and the maxillary glands, that of the kidneys and of the whole lymphatic ſyſtem. To produce this action, the galvanic apparatus muſt be directed, not to the glandulous organs, but as much as poſſible to the origin of the nervous trunks which diſtribute themſelves thither.

The mathematical claſs of the Royal Society of Gottingen has propoſed the following prize queſtion:

As it is of great importance in Pyrometric diſquiſitions, as well as in their application; and alſo in making reſearches into the nature of light and heat, to aſcertain the various degrees of heat which different ſubſtances, ſooner or later, acquire when expoſed to the ſolar rays: and as little uſeful information has hitherto been obtained on this ſubject, the Society recommends it to the care and attention of philoſophers,

1. To inveſtigate, by nice experiments, and by calculation founded on them, in what manner bodies of different ſubſtances, but of the ſame figure and volume, (globes of an inch diameter will perhaps anſwer the purpoſe beſt,) are heated by the ſolar rays, under the ſame ſtate of the atmoſphere, the ſame intenſity of light, and the ſame united temperament during each minute of obſervation, &c.

2. To determine, either by direct obſervation, which is chiefly deſired, or from the obſerved law of the increaſing

creasing heat, to what degree of temperament any body taken at the end of the experiment, that is when the increase of the heat ceases, would have attained.

The essays must be transmitted to the society before the month of September 1803. The prize, which is Fifty Ducats, will be adjudged in the month of November 1803.

From the accounts lately received from HORNEMAN, the celebrated African traveller, it appears, that in a district which he has visited, he found a kind of innoculation practised, which answers the same end respecting Syphilis that the vaccine innoculation does respecting the small pox,—excepting the patient from the possibility of infection.

Professor Aldini, when on his way to France, made the following experiment at Calais: He extended a wire from the top of the West Jetty to Fort Rouge, distant about 160 feet, and which are separated by an arm of the sea. The extremity of this wire towards the Jetty was immersed in the water, the other extremity was fixed to a mast, a portion of the wire being free. A second wire was disposed in such a manner, that its lower extremity was immersed in the water at the bottom of the mast, while its upper extremity could be made to communicate with the wire fixed to the mast. Between the extremity of the wire attached to the mast, and that of the second wire immersed in the sea, the Professor placed an animal, as a prepared frog for example, which being thus brought into contact with the two wires, immediately experienced the usual contractions. The sea water consequently acted as a conductor between the other extremities of the wires.

Mr NICHOLAS PAUL, of Geneva, has lately made great improvements in the constructions of lamps and reflectors. In conjunction with Mr SMETHURST, an eminent lamp-contractor, he made a public experiment lately, by illuminating the upper part of New Bond-Street. Fifteen of the new lamps with reflectors were substituted in the room of more than double that number of common ones; the effect of which was, that the street was enlightened with, at least, twice the usual quantity of light. This effect results not from the combustion of an extra quantity of oil, but from the scientific construction of the lamp, as it is formed upon the principles of the best air furnace. The whole combustible matter employed is converted into light and heat, without smoke; and the light is distributed, by means of reflectors, to those situations where it is most required. The strongest and brightest light is thrown to the greatest distance, that which is more faint is distributed over places nearer the lamp, and the weakest is directed underneath the lamp itself. By this means the whole space is equally enlightened.

M. VAUQUELIN, in confirmation of the discoveries of M. Schrader, has shewn by many experiments, that Prussic acid exists, completely formed, in all bitter kernels, and in those of apricots.

The same chemist has inferred, from a number of experiments on the juice of the *Papaw Tree*, that it possesses all the properties of animal substances, and particularly those of the albumen of blood; as the manner of its action with acids, metallic solutions, alcohol, the infusion of gall nuts, fire, &c. is perfectly similar to that of albumen.

Mr DAVID BREWSTER, Edinburgh, has discovered a method of making single and compound Microscopes without the aid of glass lenses. Several of these have been constructed, which shew small objects with considerable distinctness and precision. The same method of construction may be applied to other optical instruments where the lenses are convex and

and few in number; and where they may be allowed to retain a horizontal position.

Dr Benzenberg has lately made a great variety of experiments relating to aſtronomy and phyſics, from the tower of St Michael's church at Hamburgh. Thirty-one of theſe relate to the rotation of the earth; twenty to the reſiſtance which the air oppoſes to falling water; and four hundred and forty to the reſiſtance made by the air to falling balls of lead, an inch and a half in diameter. Theſe experiments were made at different heights, from 10 to 340 Paris feet. The times of falling were obſerved with the greateſt accuracy; and the elevation was one hundred feet greater than that at Bologna, where Riccioli made his experiments, two hundred years ago; and eighty-five feet greater than that of St Paul's, where experiments were made at the beginning of the laſt century, by the celebrated Sir Isaac Newton.

Cavaliere Landolina, of Syracuſe, is ſaid to have recovered the art of making paper from the papyrus, which grows abundantly in Sicily.

Nothing can afford more pleaſure to a rational mind, than to obſerve the progreſs of ſcience and ſound philoſophy; eſpecially in countries which never have been diſtinguiſhed for ſcientific attainments;—About two years ago, a few Poliſh literati eſtabliſhed a ſociety under the preſidency of Biſhop Albertandi. This ſociety, which conſiſts of ſixty members, is denominated "The Warſaw Society of Friends of the Sciences," and the object of their labours is to preſerve and cultivate the Poliſh language, to compoſe practical treatiſes, to tranſlate claſſical authors, and to publiſh works of general utility. The firſt volume of its tranſactions has already appeared.

Several Engliſh Officers have partly decyphered the inſcription upon the pillar which is commonly called Pompey's Pillar. It is evident, from what remains of the inſcription, that the prevailing opinion is erroneous, and that it was erected in honour of Dioclefian, by the then Prefect of Egypt, whoſe name is partly effaced, but ſeems to have been either Pontius or Pompeius.

The following method of obtaining metallic cobalt perfectly pure, is given by M. Tromsdorff. Mix a pound of beſt ſaffre with four ounces of nitrate of potaſh, and two ounces of pulverized charcoal, and throw the mixture in ſmall portions into a red hot crucible; the ſame operation being repeated three times; at the third time, leave the matter expoſed to a white heat; remove it rapidly, and add four ounces of black flux. Place the crucible in the furnace, and let it remain perfectly red hot for an hour; when it is cold, ſeparate the reduced part of the cobalt, which, in conſequence of the treatment it has experienced, has loſt a great part of its arſenic and iron. It muſt then be mixed with thrice its weight of nitrate of potaſh, and the mixture deflagrated in ſmall portions in a red-hot crucible. By this laſt operation the iron is completely oxidated, the arſenic is converted into acid, and taken into combination with the potaſh. By levigation with warm water, all the ſaline parts are carried off, and the oxyd of cobalt is ſeparated by the filtre. The oxyd muſt be diſſolved in a ſuitable nitric acid, and the ſolution filtered.

In conſequence of a premium having been offered by the Society of Arts, for the diſcovery of the moſt effectual means of ſweeping chimnies, and obviating the neceſſity of employing children in that cruel occupation, five candidates appeared on the third of May, which was the time appointed for examining the claims of the candidates. In order to ſhew the effects

effects of the different inſtruments by actual experiment, a chimney was fixed upon, 70 feet high. Mr Wyatt preſented a machine conſiſting of a ſet of bruſhes with pulleys and weights, which were to be let down from the top of the chimney; but as the ſociety's object was to effect the purpoſe from the inſide of the houſe, this machine was deemed inſufficient. Mr Hornblower's method was that of throwing gravel up the chimney by means of condenſed air: but as this plan required the chimnies to be perpendicular, it alſo was reckoned unfit. Mr Orme's apparatus conſiſted of elaſtic rods of whalebone and cane, with a bruſh on the upper one. In ſhort and ſtraight chimnies this might probably anſwer the end very completely, but in that on which it was tried, it could not be made to aſcend. The two competitors for the gold medal, conſequently, were Mr Barber and Mr Smart. The apparatus of the former conſiſted of tubes ſeveral feet long, which locked into one another, and on the upper one, was fixed an elaſtic expanding bruſh, which, in its contracted ſtate, was reduced to a ſpace of about ſix ſquare inches, but which, when ſpread, is capable of filling a ſquare whoſe ſide is twenty-four inches. A ſtring, attached to the bruſh the whole length of the rods, is intended to open it after they have reached the top of the chimney-pot. This machine, however, failed of its effect, while Mr Smart's, which we have deſcribed in a former Number, completed the whole operation in leſs than twelve minutes.

EDINBURGH, *June* 23. 1803. } *D. B.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA *for July* 1803.

Saturday, July 2.

THE Moon will be in conjunction with *Antares*, or *α Scorpionis*, at 43 minutes after 5 o'clock in the morning.

Sunday, July 3.

About 8 o'clock in the evening, the planet VENUS will be in conjunction with *ι Tauri*, a ſtar of the fourth magnitude, in longitude 2ˢ..14°..3′..34″, and 1°..13′..41″ ſouth. The latitude of Venus being 1°..5′..3″ ſouth, the neareſt diſtance of their centres will be 8′..38″, and the planet will paſs to the north of the ſtar.

Wednesday, July 6.

The planet SATURN will be in conjunction with *σ Leonis*, a ſtar of the 4.5 magnitude, in the Lion's hough, in longitude 5ˢ..15°..58′..8″, about ten o'clock in the evening. The latitude of Saturn being 2°..4′ north, and that of *σ Leonis* 1°..42′..50″ north, the diſtance of their centres at the time of conjunction will be 22′..10″, and the planet will paſs to the north of the ſtar.

Saturday, July 9.

The planet MARS, and *ϱ Leonis*, a ſtar of the fourth magnitude, in the Lion's fore-leg, will be in conjunction in longitude 5ˢ..3°..38′..47″, about one o'clock in the afternoon. The latitude of Mars being 1°..2′..43″ north, and that of *ϱ Leonis* 8′..29″ north, the neareſt approach of their centres will be 54′..19″, and the planet will paſs to the north of the ſtar.

Monday, July 11.

The planet MERCURY will be ſtationary in longitude 3ˢ..2°..59′..55″.

Tuesday, July 12.

The *firſt* ſatellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his ſhadow, at 13 minutes and 51 ſeconds after 9 o'clock in the evening. This is the laſt eclipſe of Jupiter's ſatellites that will be

be visible till the 17th of November 1803, when the first satellite will immerge into the shadow of its primary.

Thursday, July 14.

The *first* and second satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the eastern side of his disc, about 9 o'clock in the evening. The third satellite is then on the same side, but at a greater distance, and the fourth on the other side of the planet.

Friday, July 15.

The planet MERCURY will be in conjunction with ϑ *Gemini*, a star of the fourth magnitude in the foot of Castor. The nearest distance of their centers is 23′..49″, and the planet will pass to the south of the star.

Saturday, July 16.

About 9 o'clock in the evening, the *second* and *third* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the western side of their primary. The first and fourth are on the other side, the first being nearest the planet.

Sunday, July 17.

The planet VENUS will be in conjunction with ϖ *Gemini*, a star of the 4.5 magnitude, in Castor's foot. The nearest approach of their centers will be 24′..49″, and Venus will pass to the north of the star.

On the same day, at 9 o'clock in the evening, the *first* and *second* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the left hand of his disc. The third is on the same side, at a greater distance, and the fourth on the other side.

Monday, July 18.

The planet VENUS will be in conjunction with μ *Gemini*, a star of the third magnitude, in the heel of Castor. The distance of their centers at the time of conjunction will be 24 minutes, and the planet will pass to the north of the star.

Tuesday, July 19.

The longitude of SATURN is at present 5ˢ..17°..2′..19″, and his latitude 2°..2′ north. His RING is at present completely invisible, and will continue so till the 18th of August, when it will begin to grow less and less eccentric till the end of 7 years, when its eccentricity will increase.

Thursday, July 21.

The planet MERCURY will arrive at this greatest elongation from the Sun, and may be seen in the morning before sun-rise.

On the same day, about 8 o'clock in the morning, the Moon will be in conjunction with *Regulus* or α *Leonis*, a star of the first magnitude.

Friday, July 22.

The planet MARS will be in conjunction with χ *Leonis*, a star of the 4.5 magnitude, under the Lion's belly. The planet will pass about 26′..52″ to the south of the star.

On the same day, about 9 o'clock in the evening, the *second* and *third* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the eastern side of his disc.

Saturday, July 23.

About 40 minutes after 9 o'clock in the evening the Sun will enter the sign Leo; and this longitude will then be exactly four signs.

At 9 o'clock in the evening the second and third satellites of Jupiter are then in conjunction on the western side of the planet. The first is on the other side, and the fourth is passing over the face of its primary.

Monday, July 25.

The planet MERCURY and ζ *Gemini*, a star of the 3.4 magnitude, in Pollux's knee, will be in conjunction. The planet will pass about 46′..3″ to the north of the star.

Wednesday, July 27.

The planet Mercury will be in conjunction with ϑ *Gemini*, a star of the third magnitude, in Castor's hand. The nearest distance of their centers is 29′..15″, and Mercury will pass to the south of the star.

Friday, July 29.

About 35 minutes after two o'clock in the afternoon, the Moon will

will be in conjunction with *Antares*, or *α Scorpionis*.

The planet MARS will be in conjunction with *ο Leonis*, a ſtar of the 4.5 magnitude, in the Lion's hough. Mars will paſs about 53 minutes ſouth of the ſtar.

Saturday, July 30.

The planet JUPITER will be in conjunction with *ν Virginis*, a ſtar of the third magnitude, in the Virgin's ſouthern wing. The neareſt approach of their centers will be 10'.. 15", and the planet will paſs to the north of the ſtar.

EDINBURGH, *June* 24. 1803. } *D. B.*

ALIMEC, *or* HAPPINESS: *an* ORIENTAL TALE.

WHILE Alimec, an Arabian ſhepherd, was idly wandering about, rather caſting an occaſional look at his flock, than ſeriouſly occupied with it, he eſpied, at the foot of a hill, a grot covered with ſhrubs and buſhes. His curioſity was excited, and groping along its dark and terrifying entrance, he perceived that a glimmering ray of light, which deſcended from above, illuminated the further end of the cave. He advanced to it, and looking about, he found a purſe, a ring, and an old papyrus. Full of eagerneſs, he extended his hand to the purſe; but finding it empty—A plague on thee! ſaid he, for having flattered and then diſappointed my expectations. Oh if thou wert full of gold .... But, what ſignifies to wiſh it? Go, and ill luck with thee; remain where thou haſt been till now.

Saying theſe words, he threw it angrily on the ground. As it beat againſt a ſtone, Alimec heard a noiſe which ſeemed the ſound of gold. Struck with amazement, he picked it up again, and found it full. Heavens! what is this? By Mahomet! here is ſome enchantment. But let there be what may, I will enjoy this gold, ſince it comes ſo ſeaſonably. Having ſpoken, he alſo took the ring and the papyrus, then fled eagerly out of the grot; and ſaid, Adieu, foreſts; as long as this gold laſts, I will enjoy myſelf. Ha! if I were at Mecca! ..... Before he had finiſhed theſe words, in an inſtant he found himſelf at Mecca. More aſtoniſhed and confuſed than ever, he opened the papyrus with a trembling hand, and read in it the following words. 'The purſe ſhall be full of gold whenever thou wiſheſt it; the ring ſhall convey thee wherever thou deſireſt to go.'

At this notice, the deſire of ſeeing ſtrange countries was the firſt Alimec felt in his heart, and he would ſatisfy it without delay. The facility of tranſporting himſelf from place to place, enabled him to viſit a great part of the globe. At firſt he found the higheſt gratification in remarking the variety of the countries he paſſed through, the difference of climates, the various productions of nature, the efforts of art, the many cuſtoms and manners of the multitude of nations he ſaw; but after ſome time, this pleaſure began to ſubſide, being no longer heightened by novelty.

The further he went, the more he ſaw that the variety, which had enticed him at firſt, diminiſhed gradually; that nature and art offered nearly every where the ſame, or other not very diſſimilar objects; that the cuſtoms and manners of mankind, being all produced by the ſame paſſions, were diſtinguiſhed but by differences too ſmall for notice. The attraction of novelty ceaſing, curioſity likewiſe ceaſed entirely; and finding himſelf ſatiated with travelling, he only thought of reſt.

With that view, he choſe the city of Conſtantinople, where he thought he could beſt enjoy thoſe pleaſures which his inexhauſtible riches might eaſily furniſh him; and where the concourſe of ſo many different nations might ſerve to recal to his memory, what he had obſerved in various parts during his extenſive travels. He therefore gave himſelf up to the enjoyment of every kind of pleaſure, to ſatisfy every caprice, to ſwim in delights and ſolaces. Nevertheleſs, he was not long before he found himſelf tired of theſe alſo. By long habit, the moſt exquiſite delights became inſipid to him; the more he ſought variety, the more he found fatiety in every object: his vacant mind was oppreſſed by an intolerable wearineſs. An illneſs, which attacked him, in conſequence of his irregu-

gular way of living, convinced him perfectly that happineſs is not to be found in a ſoft, voluptuous, idle and effeminate life: he therefore reſolved to ſeek it in occupation and employment.

The immenſity of his riches eaſily gained him patrons and friends; the knowledge he had acquired in his travels, made him eaſily be taken for a man fit to be employed in the moſt important affairs. He ſoon gradually roſe to the higheſt offices till he attained the moſt elevated poſt, being that of grand vizier. Then buſineſs began to beſiege him on all ſides: at one time the commands of his ſovereign, at another the unremitting applications of the ſubjects, did not leave him a moment of liberty or reſt. The caprices of the effeminate and ignorant monarch, the reſtleſſneſs of the ladies of the ſeraglio, conſpiracies and plots of rivals and envious people, kept him in perpetual agitations and fears. He began to find from experience that dignities and honours lead only to a ſplendid ſlavery. Satisfied with theſe alſo, he began to think of retiring; when news was brought to the ſublime Port, that Perſia was preparing for war; he therefore was ordered to haſten with a powerful army, to repreſs the pride of the enemy; an ardour for glory aroſe in his breaſt, and he obeyed the ſummons.

His firſt two battles were crowned with ſucceſs; in them he completely routed the enemy, and compelled them to evacuate the whole province of Turkeſthan, which he had already occupied. The conquering vizier was therefore loaded with praiſes and honours: the name of Alimec, adorned with all the embelliſhments of eaſtern hyperboles, reſounded throughout the extenſive empire; the grand ſignior was preparing to receive him in his capital, with all 'the ſolemn pomp, pride, and circumſtance of war;' when advancing with too great eagerneſs in the enemy's country, he imprudently fell into an ambuſcade, and extricated himſelf only by loſing a great part of his array. The ſcene immediately ſhifted. Praiſes were changed to execrations, and in lieu of the honours of a ſplendid triumph, he was preſented with the fatal though gilded bow-ſtring.

The ring fortunately ſaved him from that danger: he diſappeared; and after having travelled over various regions of India, perpetually haunted by diſguſt and reſtleſſneſs, he finally ſtopped at Golconda.

On his arrival at that capital, he found on the throne a princeſs, whoſe charms gave her the crown over all the beauties of Aſia. The firſt time he beheld her, he was captivated by her faſcinating beauty, and, without delay, procured himſelf to be introduced at court. The magnificence he diſplayed, his noble air, his graceful and engaging manners, his elegant converſation, full of livelineſs and variety, the information his extenſive travels enabled him to furniſh, attracted the attention of Selima, the above-mentioned enchanting princeſs, and ſhe could not repreſs a wiſh for the converſation of Alimec. He received an invitation to remain at Golconda, which he accepted very willingly. On his account, fetes were given, hunting parties made, and diverſions ordered. On his ſide, magnificence and taſte were diſplayed in dreſſes, jewels, and ſplendid retinues. He by degrees obtained the confidence of Selima, and in proceſs of time ſhe ſeemed to have a tender partiality for him; ſhe even permitted him to hope for her hand. Intoxicated with joy, Alimec thought he at laſt had attained that happineſs of which he had been ſo long in purſuit; when the envy of the courtiers, who ill brooked the idea of a ſtranger's yoke, ſuggeſted the ſcheme of inventing againſt him a calumny of the blackeſt die, and with all the colours of probability and truth, they repreſented it ſo well to the eyes of the queen, that ſhe gave immediate orders for his death: he therefore was under the neceſſity of recurring to the friendly aid of his ring to ſave his life once more.

He departed with his mind full of regret and indignation, at ſeeing his hopes fruſtrated in an inſtant, and that happineſs he had dreamt to have found, vaniſh as ſuddenly: he journeyed thro' other regions of Aſia, without knowing where to ſtop, being always uneaſy and diſſatisfied with himſelf; he finally determined to go to China. One day, as he wandered, penſive and gloomy, in remote and loneſome fields, he heard on one ſide joyful ſongs and lively muſic: induced by curioſity, he directed his ſteps towards the pleaſing ſounds. Being arrived at a farm houſe, he ſaw a number of country lads and laſſes diverting

verting themselves with merry songs and sprightly dances. Astonished at seeing joy, so pure and so sincere, sparkling on every countenance, he approached a venerable gray-headed cottager, whose hearty looks and cheerful air showed that age had not diminished his vigour; he was looking, with eyes expressive of pleasure, at the gay dance. Alimec asked him the cause of that extraordinary merry-making. It is not extraordinary for us, replied the old man. On the days consecrated for rest, after paying due homage to the tutelar deity of our fields, we pass the remaining hours in innocent joy.—You make sweet amends, observed Alimec, for the toilsome labours you must endure, and the wretched life you are compelled to lead the other days.—The old man replied, smiling, I have passed more than seventy years in this very life, and cannot say I ever found it wretched. I know that you great people think that no happiness can exist, where there is not plenty of gold and silver, and where valuable shining jewels are not seen; but us country people, when we go to your cities, and see the confusion, crowding, and tumult that reign through them, feel oftener compassion than envy for your riches. Tranquillity is not for you; pride, avarice, and ambition drive it incessantly from you, and where tranquillity is not, happiness cannot be. We have less riches than you; gold and silver are hardly known to us: but those things you buy with them, are furnished to us by our herds, our flocks, and our lands—we are satisfied; and therefore happy.

Alimec was surprised at the old man's words; and being desirous of knowing how he could, notwithstanding poverty and labour, enjoy that happiness which he could never attain in opulence and luxury, resolved to have some conversation with him.—Well, said he, it seems to me very strange that men like you, who are obliged to live continually in labour and on hard fare, can ever be called happy.—Labour, replied the old man, to one who is accustomed from long habit to continual idleness, may perhaps appear a heavy burden; but to us, it is only a relief. I never have passed such melancholy hours, as when I have chanced to be obliged to cease from my usual employments, and to be doing nothing. Time hung heavily upon my hands, and crept along with intolerable slowness; every moment seemed an age; but when engaged at my work, I find the end of the day come on without hardly perceiving it, nor do I feel for a moment the heavy weight of irksomeness which I have found to be so unbearable, whenever I was obliged to be idle.—But the continual burden of labour, said Alimec, must be bore, which is much more intolerable and heavy.—The burden of labour, answered the old man, is heavy to a slave who is condemned to bear it against his will, and who is prevented from resting when necessity requires it: but such a being is not to be found among us. When I feel tired, I rest quietly as much as I want, and then retake my work with fresh strength. I do not allow any one of my people to fatigue himself more than he ought, or beyond his strength. Labour is no longer a burden, but a pleasant exercise. It engages our attention, and drives from us all tiresome, foolish, and dull thoughts: our bodies gain an increase of health and vigour; they are free from those complaints, which so often afflict idle men. Food and sleep are infinitely sweeter after it; and even while it lasts, the thoughts of the fruits that are to be produced by it give us a continual pleasure which is unknown to you rich and great men.

Every furrow I plough in my field recals to my mind a happy harvest day, and that thought furnishes me beforehand with all the pleasure.—But, observed Alimec, the fruits you gather from such long labours are very trifling at last, if compared to what the rich enjoy without labour or difficulty.—When I quench completely my thirst at the little brook that runs hard by, replied the old man, what do I care whether other people drink up all the Hoango? My field and my flock afford me enough to satisfy all my wants; which being done, I am contented; what can I wish for more? Happiness does not consist in possessing much, but in knowing how to enjoy peaceably what industry or fortune gives us, and being satisfied with it. You who roll in plenty, are in reality poorer than I, because your desires are continually increasing. Nature has given us few wants and they are easily satisfied; according to our saying, that

The

The wants of nature are but few,
To go beyond oft makes us rue.

Caprice forms to you a thousand others which I neither know nor care for; and the impossibility of satisfying them, excites in you a thousand bitter thoughts and uneasinesses. Three things (and you may give credit to an old man, who has been taught by long experience, and who in the course of his life has often witnessed the bustle and noise of cities, and the tranquillity and silence of the country) three things, and no more, are requisite; but they are all equally indispensible: these are, tranquillity, occupation, and contentment. Keep your mind in a tranquil state, by driving away enmities and discord, by repressing turbulent passions, and by overcoming or bearing with firmness the ills inseparable from the human condition: learn to avoid irksomeness, by shunning idleness, and employing yourself usefully: know how to enjoy wisely whatever heaven grants you, whether much or little, and be contented with it: you will then be happy.

Alimec was astonished at finding so much sense in a peasant; and the latter part of his discourse impressed itself more deeply than any other in his mind. When he had bid adieu to the old man, he went repeating to himself what he had heard from him; and the more he revolved it in his mind, the more what had been said to him seemed true. Is it possible, said he to himself, that the happiness of which I have been so ardently in pursuit, is to be found in a country life, the life I was born and bred to? and that by quitting it I have only quitted and wandered still further from the object of my researches? Ah! the wonderful secrets I discovered in the grot, which I thought myself so happy in finding, must then be highly fatal! For if I reflect impartially, what can I say otherwise to it? What profit have I received from them yet? Tired with wandering about, I have only gained the sad experience and knowledge of the wickedness of men, which I found every where alike, and of their folly extravagantly varied; nauseated with insipid pleasures which never produced me a moment's real satisfaction, but have repeatedly driven me to the brink of the grave; overcome by vain ambition, a load of confused cares, restless thoughts, and varied troubles, which I saw rewarded with a halter; perfidiously betrayed by a woman, who feigned love to me, and had flattered my hopes to so high a degree—I now wander without knowing where to stop, and am become odious and intolerable to myself. How much better would it have been for me to have remained in my native plains, and in my original simplicity! The food I there took was less artfully prepared: but how savoury did that appetite which never failed, render it! My apparel was plain, but how much better did it defend me from the inclemency of the weather, than that which the capricious flights of fashion has prescribed to me at various times? My cottage was humble, but what long and sweet sleep did I not take in it, free from all uneasiness, and troublesome thought! The care of my flock, or the cultivation of my field, occupied my whole day; but how preferable was such occupation to the disgusting listlessness, the inseparable companion of idleness, which has so frequently tormented me! Ah! the venerable old man, whom heaven has made me meet with, to return to the path I had strayed from, is perfectly right. He is the voice of a propitious deity, that recals me to the right road from which I had wandered:— I must follow him.

After passing the night in these thoughts, he rose at the first dawn, and returning to the good old man, entreated him to consent to his living with him for the future, that he might at last begin to enjoy with him that happiness which he had in vain sought for in so many remote parts of the world. The old man, with a pleasing smile, said to him—I rejoice at hearing that the simplicity and innocence of our life seem much happier to you than perhaps they did yesterday: but this life would not be suitable to you now, nor does happiness dwell in cottages only. In the midst of the tumult of cities, surrounded by opulence, you may find it if you choose. It will be enough if you can keep unchangeably your peace of mind; if you can be satisfied with what you possess, repressing wishes always immoderate by their nature; and if you can occupy yourself honestly and wisely in some pursuit, nothing more is requisite.

I see plainly, replied Alimec, that I could do all what you say, but it would cost

coſt me too much trouble to ſeek by myſelf a way to happineſs, which you already offer me, fit to be followed. Beſides, a rural life is not ſo new to me, but I can eaſily adapt myſelf to it. He then related to him his origin, his finding in the grot the fatal purſe and ring, and his ſubſequent adventures. Then offering both to the good old man, he ſaid, To you I freely give them; only grant me leave to remain here with you, and that I may never quit you. The wiſe old man, at theſe words, replied, Well, ſince you wiſh it, I accept your gift, but not to make any uſe of it; Heaven preſerve me from ſo bad a thought; I accept it only to keep it for you, ſhould you ever be tired with the frugal and ſimple life we lead, and wiſh to have it back again. Although the reſolution you have taken is wiſe, it ſeems to me rather a little too ſudden and haſty; it might ſome day lead you to a late repentance. You may experience as long as you pleaſe our mode of living; if you approve of it, you may remain while it pleaſes you: but ſhould you ever be tired of it, I by no means will prevent you from taking back your gift, and quitting us at any time.

Alimec was highly pleaſed at the kind reception he met with, and the wiſe determination of the old man; therefore laying aſide all thoſe vain thoughts which had tormented him in a thouſand various ways, and giving himſelf entirely up to tranquillity, frugality, and occupation, he ſoon began to feel that pure pleaſure, and perfect ſatisfaction of mind, unknown to him before. After ſome time had elapſed, he found that, far from diſliking his ſituation, he became more attached to it every day; he therefore thought of crowning his happineſs, and fixing it ſo that it could no longer eſcape him. The good old man had a daughter, whoſe beauty and purity of morals were equally captivating. Alimec, after he had given, as he thought, a ſufficient idea of himſelf to her father, ſo as to induce him not to fear to grant her in marriage to him, aſked her of him with ardent ſolicitations. But the father, from long experience, being too well acquainted with the inconſtancy of the human heart, and miſtruſting Alimec's reſolution, required a much longer trial of his perſeverance. Finally, ſeeing in him ſuch certain proofs of a mind perfectly contented with the new life he had embraced, and totally alienated from any thoughts of quitting it, he would no longer defer to ſatisfy his wiſhes: and Alimec being finally araived at that perfect happineſs, which neither riches, pleaſures, nor honours had ever been able to procure him, he conſigned the purſe and ring to deſtruction, determined that that no one ſhould ever again become the dupe of that infatuation, which their baleful poſſeſſion muſt excite, and which had involved him in misfortune and diſappointment.

Poetry.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF MAY 1803, AT BALGONIE CASTLE.

GO, Fancy! where thou wilt, and tell thy tales
Of wonder, of thy ever-verdant vales,
Of ever-flowering fields, and ſilver ſtreams,
Arcadian ſhepherds, and elyſian dreams:
Form thou a new creation, at thy pleaſure,
Beauty, and wit, and proweſs without meaſure:
I do not ſeek, I do not need, thy aid:
But, Truth! to thee the invocation's made;
And, faithful Memory! be thine the glory
To tell an artleſs, intereſting ſtory;
To tell the various, varying, charming day,
The memorable center of ſweet May:
The place, Balgonie Caſtle, in plain proſe,
And thus the ſtreamlet of narration flows.

Rich fields and active induſtry invite
The walk extenſive: varying ſcenes delight—
And new improvements and arrangements ſhew
What to their Lord his fields and people owe,
And pits, and mines, and coal, and iron ore,
Unfold their treaſures, all unknown before.
With freſh aſtoniſhment from field to field
We mark the maſſes from the mines they build;
From mines new ſunk, till fancy's ſelf is tired,
Nature and art alternately admired;
And all the proceſs figured, till the ſtone
In poliſh'd ſteel and ornament is ſhown.

But, as we move along to where the ore
Firſt feels ſubduing fire's reſiſtleſs power,
Behold

Behold a ſcene delightful! Girls and Boys
Attract our notice, not by giddy noiſe,
Or ſports of rudeneſs; modeſt, neat, and clean,
With cheerfulneſs and order they convene;
To learn the rudiments of future life,
In faithful ſervant or in active wife;
To work the mines, or to direct the plough,
And various trades adroitly to purſue.
See what a little time a little care
Has done: erewhile a barren field was there,
Now richly dreſſed: behold that grove, theſe trees,
Erewhile the hopeleſs ſpot of ſlothful eaſe,
And "uſe and wont" in conſtant tract ſtill moving,
Pronounce what is, what may be, by improving.
But now the thundering wheel and roaring blaſt
Are reached, and rivet our regards at laſt.
See how they feed the furnace, tend the forge,
Stand by the hammers, and exertion urge—
'Tis ready—lo! the liquid fire, more bright
Than burniſh'd gold, deſcends a glorious ſight—
Smooth gliding as directed, ſolemn, ſlow,
In every deſtined path, it ſettles now—
And while the eye of taſte the ſcene admires,
And into ſolid maſſes end our fires,
Art's ingenuity ſo ſooths the heart!
Her ſchemes, her efforts, high delights impart!
The ſluggiſh maſs of rock we ſaw ere while,
Soon to the hammer brought and ſmoothing file,
Aſſumes new forms for ornament, for uſe,
And ſhall new wonders, and new gains produce.
But lo the hour calls from the gloomy dome—
With new delight thro' woods and groves we roam,
Admire the lever in its wandering courſe,
Now placid, now impelling all by force
Reſiſtleſs, now a ſmooth expanſe again,
Meand'ring gently o'er the level plain,
Till to the Muſes ſeat we find the way,
With new delight new beauties to ſurvey.
Which fixes moſt, the wondering, wandering eye,
Refinement, Nature, Art, Simplicity?
From grandeur and antiquity we paſs
To the quaint pavement and the painted glaſs;
The murmuring river and the gay caſcade,
The ſhrubs, the trees, the venerable ſhade,
The Caſtle, half appearing, half concealed,
The ſtream's ſmooth ſurface and the level field,
Diſtract and pleaſe by turns, with ſweet confuſion:
Is this reality? is this deluſion?
'Tis real, 'tis romantic, 'tis delightful,
'Tis noble: how amuſing! yet how frightful!
If down the torrent roars, what were our doom!
If falls th' impending tower, it were our tomb!
The momentary terror gone, anew
The aggregate of varying charms we view:
For ſmooth the river glides, the pile remains,
The fluttering mind tranquillity regains:
And Study ſays, "Be mine the choſen ſpot,
Where diſſipation's fooleries forgot,
And care's intruſions checked, I may explore,
And now review, and now extend, my lore."
"This is my favourite ſcene," Devotion cries,
"To raiſe the thought of rapture to the ſkies."
But come away—ah muſt I go away
From the ſweet ſpot? reluctant I obey—
Yet ſee how ſoon reluctance is exchanged
For gaiety: A ſupper is arranged!
The feaſt in miniature, the mimic diſhes,
Soup, chicken, ham, and ſweetmeats to your wiſhes,
Invention and hilarity diſplay,
In honour of a Lady's natal day!
And does a birth-day paſs without the glee
That ſuits and graces the feſtivity?
No, no: haſte, haſte we to the ſpacious hall,
And ſee commence the ſplended birth-day ball!
Muſic invites us: 'tis a maſter's hand,
One often more than balances a band,
The dancers all are noble, full of glee,
Nor year nor cares prevent hilarity:
By blood, by ſweet affection ſo united!
Favoured ſpectators, how were we delighted!
Delighted were we in the Parent's glance,
Delighted in the varying ſprightly dance,
In tottering feet attempting to excel:
In all, we cry, Moſt excellently well.
My pleaſure to preſerve, I ſeek my room:
Gillies! let pen and ink and paper come:
This is a memorable day, I'll ſhew it,
A Rhimer if I dare not ſay, a Poet.

Balgonie Caſtle, May 16. 1803.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

ON THE EARLY SINGING OF A LARK.

ATTEND, my ſoul! the early notes inſpire
My grovelling thoughts with pure celeſtial fire.
Larks from their temp'rate ſleep awake, and pay
Their thankful anthems for the new-born day.
See how the tuneful ſongſter mounts on high!
And, poet-like, ſalutes the eaſtern ſky.

He

He warbles thro' the fragrant air his lays,
And ſeems the beauties of the morn to praiſe.
But man, more void of gratitude, awakes,
And gives no thanks for that ſweet reſt he takes,
Looks on the glorious ſun's new-kindled flame,
Without one thought of Him from whom it came;
The wretch, unhallow'd, does the day begin;
Shakes off his ſleep, but ſhakes not off his ſin.

W. H.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

EPITAPH

ON A POOR, BUT HONEST MAN.

STOP, reader, here, and deign to look
On one without a name:
Ne'er enter'd in the ample book
Of fortune, or of fame.
Studious of peace, he hated ſtrife,
Meek virtues fill'd his breaſt;
His coat of arms "a ſpotleſs life,"
"An honeſt heart" his creſt.
Quarter'd therewith was innocence,
And thus his motto ran:
"A conſcience void of all offence,
"Before both God and man."
In the great day of wrath, tho' pride
Now ſcorns his pedigree;
Thouſands ſhall wiſh they'd been ally'd
To this great family.

Edinburgh, June 7. 1803. *M. J.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

EPITAPH

ON A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

HERE lies an honeſt man, without pretence
To more than prudence, and to common ſenſe,
Who knew no vanity, diſguiſe, nor art,
Who ſpoke no language foreign to his heart,
Diffuſive as the light, his bounty ſpread,
Cloth'd were the naked, and the hungry fed.
Theſe be his honours! honours that diſclaim,
The blazon'd ſcutcheon and the herald's fame.

Leith, 8th June 1803. MARGARET.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

ODE TO FASHION.

BEWITCHING Faſhion! with what power,
Deſpotic, doſt thou rule,
To thee, ſubmiſſive, bend each hour,
The Saint, the Sage, the Fool.

Obedient to thy potent ſway,
The greateſt, beſt, are found;
By thee are govern'd ev'ry day,
The circling year around.

As thou doſt fancy-guided, veer,
They, void of mental force,
Attentive to thy compaſs, ſteer
Through life their changeful courſe.

But, oh! how oft by thee miſled,
On quickſands do they run,
And rocks behold, exciting dread,
Behold! but cannot ſhun.

Edinburgh, June 3. 1803. *A. M.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

SONNET.

WHEN the heart ſickens with its latent woe,
And the ſoft tear ſtands trembling in the eye;
When care and ſorrow cloud the anxious brow,
And keen reflections force the painful ſigh,
Then ſhould my friend, with ſofteſt feelings bleſt,
Refuſe to ſympathiſe in miſ'ry's gloom,
With cold indifference ſteel her tender breaſt,
And view with calmneſs my afflictive doom,
Then would th' emboſom'd grief prey on my heart,
Corrode the ſprings of life, and point Death's fatal dart.

June 15. 1803. SOPHIA.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

BALLAD OF GILBERT EARL OF ERROL AND LADY CATHERINE CARNEGIE.

Founded, it ſhould ſeem, on ſome attempt to withhold from him his Conſort's portion.

Never before printed.

UP ſpake Lord Carnegie,
"O Kate, what do you think;
We'll beguile the Earl of Errol *
As long as he's in drink"—

"O what need you beguile him?
Or what would you do than?
For I can eaſy vow and teſtify
Lord Errol's not a man.

"You need not waſh my petticoat,
And hang it at the door,
For its baith ſide and wide enough,
And hangs even down before;

You

* Sir Gilbert Hay 11th Earl of Errol of the Court of Charles I. and II. married Lady Catherine Carnegie, ſecond daughter of James II. Earl of Southeſk, by whom he had no iſſue, and ſurrendered his eſtates, honors, and dignities, failing heirs male of his body, in favour of his Couſin Sir John Hay of Stillenor.

You need not waſh my apron,
And hang it on a pin;
For I'm as leil a maiden
As firſt when I went in."

Down came the Earl of Errol
As ſwift as any roe;
"Come harneſs me my Iriſh coach,
To Edinburgh I go."

And when he came to Edinburgh,
A ganging thro' the green,
Full four and twenty maidens
A' dancing there were ſeen;

And there were fifteen maidens
All dancing in a row;
And the faireſt and the fatteſt
To prove that ſhe muſt go.

He's ta'en his Peggy by the hand,
And led her through the green;
And twenty times he's kiſſed her
Before his Lady's een.

He's ta'en his Peggy by the hand,
And led her through the hall;
And twenty times he's kiſſed her
Before the nobles all.

He's ta'en his Peggy by the hand
And led her to a room;
And gave her a cup of claret wine,
And ſyne a bed of down.

"Stand up, ſtand up, my Peggy,
Stand up and think na ſhame;
Na hide your face within your hand,
On me be all the blame.

"For you ſhall have a thouſand pounds
As ſoon as it is won;
And you ſhall have ten thouſand pounds
If you bear to me a ſon."

He's kept his Peggy in a room
Full nine months and a day,
And at the very nine month's end
She bore a ſon ſo gay.

As they were all at dinner ſat
And merrily went the can;
Up ſpake the noble Earl of Perth †,
"Kate, what ails you at your man?"

"Oh all the lands and earldom
Are now to ruin gone,
For I can eaſy vow and teſtify
He'll never get a ſon."

"Ye lie, ye lie, you filthy jade,
So loud I hear you lie;
For there ſits Lord Errol's ſon
Upon his mither's knee.

"As you are Kate Carnegie,
And I Sir Gilbert Hay,
I'll gar your father ſell his land
Your tocher for to pay."

"To gar my father ſell his land
I'm ſure 'twould be a ſin,
To tocher any John Sheep-head
Who could ne'er a tocher win."

"You may take hame your daughter Kate,
And ſet her in a glen;
For Lord Errol cannot pleaſe her,
Nor none of Errol's men.

"You may provide a knife and fork,
A trencher and a ſpoon ‡;
A little boy to call her
Come to your dinner, dame,
A little boy to call her
Till ſeven years are done."

ODE

For his MAJESTY's BIRTH-DAY 1803.

By H. J. Pye, *Eſq. Poet Laureat.*

I.

BRITAIN, alas! has woo'd in vain,
Reluctant Peace, thy placid charms;
Compell'd, ſhe treads once more th' ſanguin'd plain,
Where Fame, where Freedom, call aloud for arms.
Yet be awhile the battle's ſound
In notes of feſtive triumph drown'd:
Whether the fiends of Diſcord fly
Portentous through the fiery ſky,
Or, bound in Fate's coercive chain,
Howl 'mid th' infernal ſeats in vain,
On this auſpicious day the Muſe,
Jocund, with grateful voice, her wonted theme purſues.

II.

Amid the boaſt of Tyrant pride,
The pomp of ſtate, the arm'd array,
Can all the ſhouts of Slav'ry hide
That ſlaves unwilling homage pay;
No force can ſhield Ambition's head
From noon-tide care, from midnight dread,
When the ſtill monitor within
Searches th' abode of blood and ſin;
While he who rules with virtuous ſway,
Whom Freemen glory to obey,
Sees every breaſt the bulwark of a throne,
His people's ſureſt guard, its ſacred rights their own.

III.

Then let the Muſe, with duteous hand,
Strike the bold lyre's reſponſive ſtrings,
While

† James 3d Earl of Perth. His daughter Lady Anne Drummond married John 12th Earl of Errol, ſucceſſor to Gilbert, ſo that he is well introduced as being of the party, and concerned in a tranſaction in which his daughter's intereſt was involved.

‡ The antient ſeparate maintenance of a lady diſſatisfied with, or apart from her huſband. Elizabeth, wife of Robert Bruce, while a priſoner in England had, "a footboy for her chamber, ſober and not riotous, to make her bed."

While every tongue through *Albion's* land
Joins in the hymn of praiſe ſhe ſings;
And Labour, from the furrow'd plain,
And Commerce from the billowy main,
With voice ſymphonious, bid ariſe
That pureſt incenſe to the ſkies,
Above the proudeſt wreath of Fame,
Which ever grac'd the victor's name,
A nation's votive breath by truth conſign'd
To bleſs a Patriot King—the Friend of Human kind!

ODE TO TIME,

Inscribed to Miss Seward.

BY MISS HOLFORD.

OH thou! whoſe viewleſs form, ſlow-ſtealing Time!
Has ſilent march'd o'er many a conquer'd year!
Shall thy chill power pervade the glowing rhyme?
Shall thy rude hand each tuneful record tear?
Shall Genius raiſe aloft the ſoul-fraught ſtrain,
And ſwell the choral tide of Heav'n-taught verſe in vain?

Tho' ages paſt have own'd thy tyrant ſway,
Tho' many a wreck the ſpoiler's power reveals,
Beneath thy ſcythe tho' empires paſs away,
And countleſs charms th' unconſcious grave conceals;
Tho' o'er the laurel'd brow, the duſky tomb
In ſullen ſilence ſheds its deep impervious gloom—

Not with his ebbing breath the poet dies!
He lives—he ſpeaks, to ages yet unborn!
Then boaſt not, Time! thy earthly moul-d'ring prize—
Well may the Bard thy envious efforts ſcorn;
Ne'er ſhall his triumphs to thy power belong,
All hail'd by diſtant years, immortal in his ſong.

Direct thy glance beyond life's fragile hour,
Oh, Seward! favour'd of th' Aonian nine!
On thy full gaze bid all the future pour,
And raptur'd, ſee the admiring future thine!
See laurels bloom thy ſhadowy * brows to wreathe,
Hear bards yet uncreate, an aweful tribute breathe.

For not to thee with niggard hand aſſign'd,
The ſhort-liv'd triumph of ſome local ſtrain!
Thine the proud empire of th' enthuſiaſt mind,
Thine the fine chords which ſwell to pleaſing pain,
To joy's tumultuous throb, to myſtic fear,
To friendſhip's boſom glow, or pity's hallow'd tear.

Lo! where the oral Muſe of former time,
By thee invok'd, in gothic ſtate deſcends,
With potent hand awakes the runic rhyme,
And the thick veil of dark oblivion rends!
See from the tomb the fatal weapon † wave,
Oh ceaſe the mutter'd rite! reſpect the ſecret grave.

To drop ſoft dews on beauty's wither'd flower,
From the full breaſt to urge the ſlow-heav'd ſigh,
Or bid deſcend the tributary ſhower,
To wet the turf where worth and valour lie;
Snatch Fame's bright banner from the graſp of Time,
O'er the illuſtrious dead to wave its folds ſublime.—

The generous taſk be thine! Lo! André's ſhade,
With flight indignant quits yon murd'r-ous ſhore!
Spirit of ſong! inſtruct the matchleſs maid,
Teach her ſweet pity's ſeraph ſtrain to pour;
Bid the ſad tale deſcend to lateſt years,
Embalm'd to times remote in friendſhip's tuneful tears.

What nameleſs thouſands crowd life's little day,
Minions of fordid wealth or pageant pow'r,
Born but to ſport in fortune's various ray,
The weak ephemera of a ſunſhine hour!
E'en memory o'er their urns forgets to weep;—
For them how dark the tomb! the oblivious grave how deep!

And are thoſe eyes but meteors of a day?
Doom'd is that hand in mould'ring earth to ſleep?
Thoſe eyes, whence Genius pours his living ray,
That hand ſo ſkill'd the Muſes' lyre to ſweep?

And

---

* *Shadowy*, this epithet alludes to the unſubſtantial exiſtence which fame confers; when we are pleaſed with the compoſitions of deceaſed people, we create a ſemblance of their perſons, which being the reſult not of memory but of imagination, may properly be termed ſhadowy.

† See Miſs Seward's Runic Dialogue, "Herva and Argantyr."

And ſhalt thou vaniſh with the vulgar throng?
How drear the ſullen pauſe when huſh'd thy heavenly ſong!

No, Seward! Tho' thoſe orbs ſhall ceaſe to roll,
When the free'd ſpirit ſeeks her native ſkies,
Still in thy verſe ſurvives celeſtial ſoul!
Oh! not with Seward's form her memory dies!

Still ſhall thy ſong enraptur'd fancy bind,
Still breath the ſacred fire of unextinguiſh'd mind!

Then, Seward! live, till time itſelf ſhall cloſe,
Nor mourn mortality's promiſcuous doom;
Hence Death in vain his dreadful ice-bolt throws,
To blaſt the laurel Genius bids to bloom;
Lift to thy Muſe the ſoul-enkindling eye,
She grants a glorious boon—'tis Immortality!

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LITERARY *and* SIENTIFIC NOTICES, *Foreign and Domestic.*

PROFESSOR OLIVARIUS is returned from his Literary Tour through Sweden, and has now in the preſs at Copenhagen his *General Archieves of the North*, comprehending England and Holland.

The Works and Letters of GUSTAVUS III.

III. late King of Sweden, are ſoon to be publiſhed, with the permiſſion of the reigning King.

A Lady's tranſlation of ANTONIO de LEONE and GAMA's important Papers and Memoirs, will ſoon be publiſhed in Italy. He lately died at Mexico, where he poſſeſſed the moſt ample collection that was ever ſeen, of Mexican Statues, Idols, Taliſmans, and Manuſcripts on deer-ſkins, &c. He was diſtinguiſhed by his profound acquaintance with the manners, cuſtoms, and ſciences of the Mexicans, who, contrary to the general opinion, without any connection with the Old World, had made conſiderable advances in Arithmetic, Aſtronomy, Mechanics, &c.

Another volume of Sermons, by the late learned and celebrated Dr ERSKINE, is in the preſs, and will ſoon be publiſhed.

A poem entitled the *Philoſophy of Pleaſure*, by Mr MOORE, the elegant tranſlator of Anacreon, will ſoon make its appearance.

The National Inſtitute has lately been new-modelled by a decree of the Conſul. It now conſiſts of Four claſſes. The *Firſt claſs* is that of the PHYSICAL and MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES. The *Second claſs* is that of FRENCH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE. The *Third* is that of HISTORY and FOREIGN LITERATURE. The *Fourth claſs* is that of the FINE ARTS.

A Society has lately been eſtabliſhed in this city, under the title of the *Junior Philomathic Society*, for the diſcuſſion of Literary, Philoſophical, and Hiſtorical queſtions.

A new abridgment of the Philoſophical Tranſactions of London has been undertaken by Dr HUTTON of Woolwich, who directs the Philoſophical department; by Dr SHAW, who ſuperintends the department of Natural Hiſtory; and by Dr PEARSON, who has undertaken the Medical department. The Public may rely with confidence on the Judgment and Taſte of ſuch learned and reſpectable men. A Firſt Number has already made its appearance.

A copy of the Erſe original of Oſſian's Poems, from Mr M'Pherſon's MS. in the poſſeſſion of Mr M'Kenzie of London, is at preſent in the preſs. The Poem of Temora is, we underſtand, to be accompanied with a Latin tranſlation, by Mr Macfarlane.

BUTTAZ, a Ruſſian phyſician lately in London, has been appointed by the Emperor of Ruſſia to travel thro' that Empire for the purpoſe of diffuſing the vaccine innoculation

Father Ambroſe Pompery has lately publiſhed at Vienna a Greek Poem, conſiſting of 506 verſes, which have the ſame meaning when read either backwards or forwards!

The Emperor of Ruſſia has generouſly made an annual proviſion to the Peterſburg Academy of Arts, of 140,000 Rubles, inſtead of 60,000, which they were formerly allowed.

We had occaſion in another department of a former number, to take notice of the progreſs of Literature in Spain. It is with regret that we now obſerve that the attention of the legiſlature was confined ſolely to domeſtic literature. No foreign works, on whatever ſubject, are allowed to be ſold in Spain, until a copy has been examined by the Council of Caſtile, and leave obtained. In conſequence of the ſlow proceedings of licenſers, whole bales of printed paper are lying uſeleſs, or ſpoiling, in the cuſtom-houſes.

WILLIAM GILL, Eſq. is about to publiſh the reſult of a Tour in many parts of the Levant, Sicily, Greece, Turkey, &c. This gentleman viſited the Troad with Homer in his hand, and has brought home the moſt numerous and accurate views and plans that have hitherto been taken on that celebrated ſpot.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday May 23.

THE WAR.

THE Houſe proceeded to take his Majeſty's moſt gracious Meſſage (ſee p. 384.) into conſideration.

Lord Pelham roſe, and ſpoke to the following effect:—"My Lords, on the ſubject concerning which I am now about to addreſs your Lordſhips, I entertain ſome well-grounded hopes, that there cannot be any difference of opinion. The evidence contained in the Papers laid on the table of this Houſe, is ſo clear, and proves ſo inconteſtibly the moderation of his Majeſty's Government, and the unwarrantable conduct of France, that every man who hears me muſt be convinced we have a juſt cauſe for war: and if we have, not one of your Lordſhips, I truſt, will oppoſe the Addreſs which it is my intention to move to his Majeſty. At the ſame time, when I ſay thus much, I know that it is the duty of this Houſe not to place implicit confidence in the aſſertions of any Miniſters. I am not now addreſſing your Lordſhips with a view of gaining your vote, nor of ſcreening his Majeſty's Miniſters from any degree of reſponſibility to

to which they may be liable. We are ſatisfied in our own conſciences, that we have diſcharged our duty honeſtly, and to the beſt of our power; and we hope the Houſe will do us juſtice for the rectitude of our intentions: but at the ſame time, I admit that the ſtricteſt inquiry ought to be made into our conduct.—The facts before the Houſe will be ſufficient to guide the judgment of Noble Lords as to the deciſion of this day. Without dwelling upon other circumſtances, it will be ſufficient for me to call your attention to the evidence before you, and it will then be a queſtion with your Lordſhips, what degree of credit to give to it. You are now called upon to conſider theſe Papers, and to determine whether or not we have a juſt cauſe for going to war? His Lordſhip concluded with moving, "That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to return him thanks for his moſt gracious Meſſage: to expreſs to his Majeſty, our high ſenſe of his Majeſty's ſincere and anxious endeavours to preſerve to this Country the bleſſings of Peace, and to declare our firm perſuaſion and confidence, that his Majeſty will omit no opportunity to terminate the war in which we are engaged, whenever it can be done conſiſtently with the honour and ſecurity of the Empire. That we have obſerved, with the utmoſt indignation, that his Majeſty's endeavours to preſerve Peace have been fruſtrated by the ambitious views of the Government of France, which has thought proper to advance pretenſions with regard to this Country, which muſt have been highly injurious to our independence and deareſt intereſts as a nation; and that his Majeſty had in vain demanded ſatisfaction for the indignities offered to this Country. Actuated by theſe ſentiments, we feel ourſelves called upon to declare it to be our fixed determination to ſupport the cauſe in which his Majeſty is engaged; and in which are involved the Rights of his Majeſty's Crown, the intereſts of his people, and every thing that is dear and valuable to us as a free and independent nation."

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland.—"My Lords, in ſeconding the Addreſs which has been juſt moved by the Noble Secretary of State, I feel it impoſſible to avoid ſaying a few words on the ſubject of it. The queſtion now before the Houſe, appears to be neither more nor leſs than this:—"Whether England ſhall continue to be a free, independent, and happy nation; or whether ſhe ſhall be ſubjected to the arbitrary will, and to the inſolent dictates of France?" This is a queſtion of the greateſt magnitude, and ſhould engage all our attention, while we ſee that country holding forth the moſt extravagant gaſconades, and the moſt violent pretenſions, in which ſhe would appear never to be ſatisfied. It is impoſſible, my Lords, in a queſtion like this, that there can be any difference of opinion. It is a queſtion in which there can be no party or party ſpirit; it is one, in which the ſafety of us all is concerned, and it is fit that we ſhould all unite with one heart and hand in the defence of our country, againſt the common danger that threatens us. Let us, therefore, take warning by the fate of other countries, and conſider, that every thing dear and valuable to us is at ſtake. I feel no diſpoſition to throw any reflection on the Firſt Conſul of France; I ſhall ſpeak of him only in his official capacity; and, in that light, I view him as an enemy of my native country. After having over-run, deſolated, and enſlaved ſo great an extent of Continental territory, he now feels that this is the only country which can check the torrent of his ambition, and prevent him from enſlaving the reſt of the world. Let us look, my Lords, to the ſituation of France herſelf. She has ſuffered evils, and made ſacrifices beyond the example of former times. She ſacrificed her nobility, her blood, her treaſure, and all her ancient and venerable inſtitutions: and for what? For "Liberty." Has ſhe got that Liberty? No: there is not a man who does not know and feel, that France is not at this moment in a ſtate of the moſt abject ſlavery. Look alſo to the ſituation of Holland and Switzerland; they are compleatly under the yoke of France; Italy is nearly in the ſame ſituation, and England alone remains unſubdued. There is not a quarter in the globe into which France has not endeavoured to carry her deſtructive projects of ambition. In ſhort, my Lords, a luſt of dominion is the motives by which France is now actuated. The motive of England is the defence of her Conſtitution. Let us remember that this Conſtitution has been the admiration of ages; that it is the envy of every country in the world. Let

Let us, therefore, hand down the glorious fabric entire and undefaced, to a grateful poſterity.

Earl Stanhope, in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, argued againſt the Addreſs. He thought the differences with France might have been accommodated. He contended that the loſs of St Domingo was more than ſufficient to counterbalance any new acquiſitions of territory by France; and ſaid he believed in his conſcience that ſhe was now weaker than at the ſigning of the treaty of Amiens.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Clarence, took a view of the conduct of France both before and during the Negociation, from which he concluded that it was impoſſible to have avoided a renewal of the War. What were the ſcenes, he aſked, which had, ſince the concluſion of the Treaty, been acted by France? Scarce had the treaty been concluded, when ſhe gained a great acceſſion of power, and made a part of Italy an integral part of France. Her next ſtep was to violate the independence of the Swiſs, and abſolutely to controul them by her power. Holland alſo, whoſe independence was ſecured by the Treaty of Amiens, at this moment, was ſubjugated by the French arms, and brideled by the military of the Chief Conſul. But ſtill greater was what was avowed with reſpect to Egypt, for as to that point the Chief Conſul had made no ſecret of his avowed intention, that ſooner or later that province muſt fall within his power. I wiſh to ſee this Country exert the vaſt reſources it has within itſelf, to convince this mighty Conſul that we are able to contend ſingle-handed againſt France and all her acceſſions. I wiſh to ſee Great Britain chaſtiſe France. —It is not the firſt time we have done ſo; and if the war is conducted with vigour and wiſdom, I think it cannot laſt long. I give the Addreſs, my Lords, my cordial ſupport."

Lord Mulgrave took a review of all the Papers, he particularly referred to the inſolent demands of reſtraining the Freedom of Speech in Parliament, and the Liberty of the Preſs, and the deſiring us to violate the Rights of Hoſpitality, by baniſhing from Great Britain the French Royal Family and Emigrants, to whom we had given ſhelter and protection. If we had complied with theſe monſtrous propoſitions, the next demand would probably have been, to have received Naper Tandy as a Commercial Commiſſioner, and Arthur O'Connor, as Pro-Conſul of Ireland!

Lord Melville ſpoke nearly to the following effect:—"I am, my Lords, happy to find that no Noble Lord has, in the courſe of the obſervations he had to make, contended that Egypt was not eſſential in an eminent point of view to the intereſts of this country. I am alſo extremely glad to find, that this poſition having been tacitly admitted (I mean the relation of Egypt to the proſperity of Great Britain,) no diſpute has ariſen with regard to the great importance of the Iſland of Malta as the key to Egypt. Nobody has contended againſt the competence of this country to guarantee the independence of Malta, againſt the ambition of France; and when theſe points are allowed, I am naturally led to go ſomewhat further. That the article of the Treaty of Amiens, which relates to Malta, is incapable of execution, no perſon can doubt, who conſiders with the attention which they deſerve, the alterations that have taken place ſince the period of the ſigning of the Treaty. It is, I contend, incapable of execution; becauſe the French have by their obſtinacy prevented any radical ſubſtitute from being propoſed which might have fulfilled the great object of the Peace, as far as it reſpected that Iſland. I will paſs over the other parts of the Negociation, and the papers now on your Lordſhips' table, and confine myſelf to this ſimple poſition, that we are now going to war ſolely for Malta. I think it my duty to ſpeak out openly, and diſtinctly on this important queſtion. I hope every ſubject of the Negociation, as it relates to Malta is at an end, and I rejoice that the Treaty of Amiens is in that inſtance incapable of execution, for the tenth article is only to be conſidered as a dead letter. I expreſsly ſay a dead letter, ſince the ſubſequent circumſtances have rendered it ſuch. I wiſh to be clearly and diſtinctly underſtood; I ſay Malta is not to be kept for the Knights of the Order of St John of Jeruſalem, but for ourſelves. Let us then keep it not only now, but let us keep it in perpetuity. Let us hear, then, no more of the Order of St John of Jeruſalem, for there is no Order of the kind exiſting; let the Britiſh Government and the inhabitants ſettle the Government

vernment of the Iſland between them, and let them be protected by a Britiſh Garriſon! I vote the Addreſs to his Majeſty for his moſt gracious communication, on that ground principally."

The Marquis of Lanſdown ſaid, that he did not ſee, very clearly, the ground for going to War. With reſpect to Bonaparte, he was very far from approving of his character or his conduct, the influence of which was felt ſo ſtrongly in Europe, and by means of which ſcarcely any man could his own ſecure, but at the ſame time it was a matter of grave and ſerious conſideration, how far this was a ground for war to this country. As to Malta, he did not think that Iſland of ſo much importance as ſome Noble Lords had ſuppoſed. He did not mean to ſay that it was of no importance, for unqueſtionably it was; but when it was conſidered that we were in poſſeſſion of it, why ſhould we make war on account of that Iſland, when we might retain poſſeſſion of it by means of negociation? He thought that ſome means might be found to keep open a door for negociation.

The Duke of Norfolk ſaid, with reſpect to the proviſion of the Treaty of Amiens he did not think that, under the circumſtance of that moment, Miniſters could have made a better Peace than they did. If we were actually driven into a War, the firſt Conſul of France would not find any Engliſhman who would not ſtand his ground and fight for his ſecurity. At the ſame time that he gave his aſſent to the Addreſs, he could not avoid expreſſing his expectation that an opening would be ſtill left for Peace.

Lord King moved an amendment to the Addreſs, the object of which was, "To aſſure his Majeſty, that the Houſe would ſupport his Majeſty in every juſt arrangement which his Majeſty might be graciouſly pleaſed to make, for the preſervation of Peace.

Lord Ellenborough expreſſed his ſurpriſe at the amendment moved by the Noble Lord, at a period when unanimity was ſo deſirable and ſo peremptorily called for. Was it, he ſaid, to be aſked, after the accumulation of inſults and injuries heaped on this Country by France, what we went to War for? He would anſwer, that we went to War for the reparation of all our wrongs.

Earl Spencer was of opinion it would not be wiſe in this Country to continue any longer its forbearance, which we had carried to a great length indeed, and to go on upon that ſyſtem any farther, would be ruinous to us.

The Earl of Roſlin agreed with the Noble Viſcount (Melville) that Malta alone was of itſelf a ſufficiently adequate broad cauſe for War, to repel the attempt which had been made on us. The ſyſtem of France had produced a thouſand breaches of faith ſince the Treaty of Peace and Amity was ſigned; and their aggrandizement in Europe was already much too great for any thing except the imagination of its Rulers; that of itſelf had always been conſidered by all Civilized Europe as good ground of War.

Lord Darnley ſaid, he hoped that the Houſe and the Country would urge the neceſſity of making uſe of every means to preſerve Peace, notwithſtanding the preſent appearance of the hoſtile ſtate of the two Countries. If every means on our part to continue Peace ſhould prove ineffectual, it was his wiſh that the War ſhould be conducted with ſpirit and energy.

The Houſe then divided on the Amendment,

Non-contents, -	142
Contents, - -	10
Majority,	132

The original queſtion was carried without a diviſion.—Adjourned.

Monday, June 6.

CONDUCT OF MINISTERS.

Earl Fitzwilliam recapitulated the various grounds of complaint againſt Miniſters, and moved ſeveral Reſolutions, cenſuring their conduct, on making the Peace, and during the Negociation.

The Houſe then divided on the motion:—Contents, 17--Non Contents, 86.—Majority, 69.

The other Reſolutions were negatived without a diviſion.

Wednesday, June 8.

On the occaſion of the ſecond reading of the Highlanders Emigration Bill,

Lord Viſcount Melville, after ſhortly obſerving upon the propriety of expediting the progreſs of the Bill, moved "That a Meſſage be ſent to the Commons, to requeſt a copy of the firſt Report of the Surveyors, reſpecting certain parts of the Highlands of Scotland, made by order of the Lords Commiſſioners

ers of the Treaſury, &c." which was ordered accordingly.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thurſday, May 5.

The Order of the Day being read for calling John Simpſon, Eſq; Mayor and Returning Officer of Great Grimſby, to the Bar, in order to his being reprimanded, and diſcharged,

It was alledged in his defence, that he was a poor man, that he was ſo very illiterate, that he could neither read nor write. On the other hand, Mr Roſe, and other Members, contended, that he was not ſo poor as was pretended, that he was about to build a houſe that would coſt 200l. If he could neither read nor write, it was a ſhame to put him in the ſituation he held, but that was no excuſe for his improper and partial conduct at the Election.

The queſtion being put for the diſcharge of Mr Simpſon, it was negatived, and he was, on the motion of Mr Burton, ordered to be committed to Newgate.

Friday, May 6.

JAMES TROTTER,

Mr W. Dundas roſe and moved, that James Trotter, who had been confined by the Order of the Houſe for neglecting to attend as a witneſs before the Committee appointed to try the merits of the Dunfermline Election, ſhould be brought to the Bar of the Houſe to receive a reprimand for his improper conduct, and then be diſcharged.

Mr Hurſt ſaid, it was never his wiſh to puniſh any offender placed as James Trotter was before the Houſe, with extreme ſeverity, but he thought that the offence, which had been committed by the perſon in queſtion, was of great magnitude, and deſerved the utmoſt puniſhment the Houſe could inflict upon him. —He thought the Houſe ought to confine the offender a greater length of time, not only to puniſh him, but to deter others from committing a ſimilar offence. On theſe grounds he ſhould vote againſt James Trotter being diſcharged.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that no man had a greater regard for the dignity of the Houſe than he had; he ſhould always feel it his duty to vote for the puniſhment of perſons who may be brought before the Houſe for crimes of a ſimilar nature, but yet he thought it right that ſome limit ſhould be given to puniſhment; James Trotter had been ſome time under confinement, he therefore thought he might claim ſome indulgence,

Mr Tierney ſaid, it was not his intention to object to the Motion.

Mr W. Dundas ſaid a few words in the Priſoner's favour.

The Houſe agreed to the Motion.

James Trotter was then called to the Bar.

The Speaker then addreſſed the Priſoner: "*James Trotter*, a Select Committee, appointed to try and determine the merits of a conteſted Election for the Borough of Dumfermline, have reported that you being ſummoned to attend the ſaid Committee, have diſobeyed the command of the ſummons, and did not appear at the ſtated time. In adverting to the different periods of time when you were brought up, your offence appeared, from the Report, to deſerve a ſevere puniſhment, as you obſtructed the progreſs of the Committee, and thereby offended the authority of this Houſe. It is to be hoped that your example will be felt at the furtheſt end of the Kingdom, but as the Houſe have taken your Petition into conſideration, and ordered that you ſhould be diſcharged, you are therefore diſcharged, on paying your fees."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the Speaker's addreſs to James Trotter be entered on the Journals of the Houſe; which was agreed to *nem. con.*

Monday, May 23.

No Report was given of this day's debate in the Houſe of Commons, in conſequence of a new regulation with reſpect to the time of opening the gallery door, by which the reporters of the debates were excluded.

Tueſday, May 24.

The Speaker ſtated that an Addreſs had been moved to his Majeſty, which he read. To this Addreſs an amendment had been moved, aſſuring his Majeſty that the Houſe was anxious to ſupport him in any arrangement which might be entered into for bringing the preſent diſpute to an amicable adjuſtment.

The Houſe then divided on the Amendment.

For the Amendment, -	67
Againſt it, - - -	398
Majority,	331

The

The original queſtion was then put and carried without a diviſion.

Wednesday, May 25.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up a Meſſage from his Majeſty.

GEORGE R.

"His Majeſty thinks it proper to acquaint the Houſe of Commons, that he has judged it neceſſary to adopt, without delay, all the means within his power, which may contribute to defeat the avowed deſigns of the enemy, and to afford the moſt effectual protection and ſecurity to his faithful People. In purſuance, therefore, of the Acts of Parliament, enabling his Majeſty to increaſe the number of his Militia Forces, his Majeſty makes this Communication to the Houſe of Commons, to the end that his Majeſty may cauſe Supplementary Milita to be forth-with raiſed and enrolled, and thereafter to be drawn out, and embodied, and marched as occaſion may require." G. R.

The Secretary at War moved, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to return his Majeſty the Thanks of this Houſe for his moſt Gracious Meſſage, which affords a freſh proof of his Majeſty's ſolicitude for the ſecurity and defence of his People. Ordered Unanimouſly.

[A ſimilar Meſſage was preſented to the Houſe of Lords, and an Addreſs unanimouſly voted.]

Monday, June 13.

THE BUDGET.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, as he ſhould be obliged to treſpaſs at ſome length on the patience of the Houſe, he ſhould abſtain from any preliminary obſervations, except ſuch as were abſolutely neceſſary. He ſhould alſo abſtain from any alluſion to the ſtate of the Country; ſuffice it to ſay, that a great Majority of the Houſe had declared that the war was produced by the inordinate ambition of France. The pledge which the Houſe had given could not be lightly made. It was a proof that we were prepared for great efforts, unuſual privations, and extenſive ſacrifices.—We had to do with an enemy who had calculated the duration, as well as the means of our reſiſtance. It is our duty, therefore, to provide, not only for being able to carry on a vigorous, but a protracted conteſt—a duty which we are called upon to perform, not only by the magnanimity and honour of the country, but by the coldeſt calculations of prudence. Theſe are the conſiderations that have induced me to propoſe the plan which it is my intention to ſubmit to you this evening. He then proceeded to ſtate the expences of the army, navy, &c.

Joint charge of England and Ireland,	L. 26,879,000
England's ſeparate Charges,	6,821,679
Total ſupplies,	L. 33,700,679

WAYS AND MEANS.

The mode I ſhall propoſe for providing for this ſum of ſupply, will be, firſt, by the annual taxes voted, by the growing produce of the Conſolidated Fund, by Exchequer Bills, and next by ſuch Ways and Means as are to be derived from an increaſe in the articles of Cuſtom and Exciſe, and from a ſeparate tax upon Property during the war.

I take the annual Land and Malt at 2,750,000l. A vote was paſſed ſome time ago for raiſing the ſum of four millions by Exchequer Bills.—Of that ſum a conſiderable portion has not been iſſued, and it is propoſed that a million leſs ſhall be iſſued than what Government was authoriſed to do. I come now, Sir, to the taxes, and augmentation of the duties of exciſe and cuſtoms, which, with a tax on property I ſhould propoſe as war taxes, to be levied during the war only, and to ceaſe and determine within a given period after the ſigning of the definitive treaty of peace; the period I ſhould fix at ſix months after the ſigning of ſuch treaty.

CUSTOMS—SUGAR.

Sir, when we conſider the great advantages which have and muſt be derived by Weſt India merchants and proprietors, from the excluſive ſale of the commodities of the colonies during the period of war, I think we ſhall not heſitate in agreeing that there is no fairer ſubject for taxation than the article Sugar.—During the war, Sir, I repeat, we may expect monopoly to this country of Weſt India produce. I ſhould therefore propoſe on the Conſolidated Cuſtoms to lay an additional duty upon Sugar of 4s. a hundred weight, which will amount to an increaſe of 20 per cent. upon the preſent duty. I ſhould alſo propoſe an additional duty of 12½ per cent upon all the other articles of Import, except Cotton, Wool, Tea, and Wine, which I mean

mean prefently to ſtate as objects of ſeparate taxation, and not to be included in the propoſed addition of 12½ per cent. This 10 and 12½ per cent. will, I eſtimate, produce a ſum of 1,300,000l.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.

Sir, conſidering the circumſtances under which the trade of the country may expect to be placed during the preſent war, and the monopoly which it may command of moſt of the markets of the world, I ſhould think myſelf inexcuſable, if I did not propoſe to derive from the manufactures of the country, very conſiderable ſupplies for the proſecution of the conteſt into which the enemy has forced us. I ſhould, therefore, Sir, propoſe an additional duty of one per cent. *ad valorem*, upon all articles exported to any other part of Europe, and an additional duty of 3 per cent. upon all articles exported to any other part of the world. I eſtimate the produce of this additional duty at 460,000l.

COTTON WOOL.

When the duty upon exports and imports was originally propoſed, it was ſuggeſted that manufactured cotton ought to be exempted, and that the duty ſhould be laid upon the raw material. In compliance with theſe ſuggeſtions, a duty was impoſed of one penny a pound upon cotton wool. It is my intention to follow the principle of that meaſure, and to propoſe that the increaſed duty upon cotton wool ſhall be one penny per pound, that is, about double what it is now. The eſtimated produce of this tax is 250,000l.

TONNAGE OF SHIPPING.

Another article upon which an augmentation may with great fairneſs be laid during the continuance of the war, is the tonnage of ſhipping, which is the laſt article included under the head of cuſtoms. I eſtimate the produce of the augmentation at 150,000l. making a total ſum of 2,160,000l. to be derived from the Cuſtoms.

From this eſtimated produce, however, of the nett amount of the additional cuſtom duties, I ſhall deduct 160,000l. leaving the eſtimate at 2,000,000l.

EXCISE.

The next branch of revenue from which I ſhould propoſe to draw large ſupplies, is that of the Exciſe. But for this purpoſe, Sir, it is not my intention to propoſe any increaſe on any of the ſmaller articles. I have ſelected four articles, upon which I ſhall ſuggeſt the propriety of a large augmentation of duty, during the continuance of the war.

TEA.

Sir, I will fairly acknowledge, that, except under the circumſtances of war, and under the expectation of being able to put an end to the frauds practiſed by the revenue and the fair trader, by ſmuggling, I ſhould not think it fair to propoſe any increaſe in the article I am going to mention: but aſſuming that the frauds I have alluded to may be prevented, and that if they can be, there cannot be a fairer object of taxation, I ſhall propoſe to the Committee an addition of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, upon all coarſe teas, and 45 per cent. upon all the finer teas. The effect of this will be to raiſe the finer teas ſomewhat above what they were before the Commutation Tax, and to place the coarſer teas rather lower than they were at that time. I eſtimate the produce of this tax at 1,300,000l.

WINE.

The next article is Wine, upon which I conceive there can be no objection to an augmentation of duty. In the year 1795, an additional duty of 10l. was charged upon the pipe, and it was found that the conſumption had not been diminiſhed. I ſhould therefore propoſe an additional duty of 10l. per ton, or 5l. per pipe, upon Wine.—Eſtimated produce of this tax 500,000l.

FOREIGN AND HOME-MADE SPIRITS.

Some of the ſame conſiderations that have led me to recommend an additional duty upon tea, have induced me to think that an increaſe ought to be impoſed upon foreign Spirits, and upon home-made alſo. The duty already laid upon foreign and home-made ſpirits is 5s. 2d. per gallon. It is my intention to propoſe an addition equal to half the preſent duty, which will be an increaſe of 50 per cent. upon that duty. I eſtimate this duty at 1,500,000l.

MALT.

The other article upon which I ſhall propoſe an additional duty is one, which I mention with extreme reluctance;—but I feel that I ſhould not do my duty if I ſhrunk from the obligations impoſed upon me at this moſt critical and important period. Sir, it is that ſenſe of duty, that feeling of the importance of the circumſtances in which we are placed, that bids me not abſtain from a mode of reinforcing the revenue, which I am willing

willing to confeſs muſt be productive of inconvenience in quarters which I am ſorry to affect, but in quarters which I am convinced will cheerfully comply with the calls made upon them at ſuch a period and for ſuch purpoſes. Sir, I do feel confident, that we are all determined to make ſuch ſacrifices as ſuch a conteſt ſhall require. The article to which I have alluded is that of Malt.—It would have been a great ſatisfaction to me to have been able to propoſe an augmentation leſs than that which I now feel it my duty to do. Sir, the preſent profits of the brewer muſt be allowed to be very conſiderable. I allow, however, that for a long time his ſituation was not one of advantage, and that for part of that time it was of poſitive diſadvantage. But ſtill, Sir, I muſt repeat that his preſent profits are very conſiderable. I ſhall therefore propoſe an additional duty which ſhall give to the public almoſt the whole amount of it. The addition I ſhould ſuggeſt upon malt, is two ſhillings per buſhel, which I eſtimate will produce the ſum of 2,700,000l.—The actual amount of the addition made laſt year was 2,500,000l. There will be a ſum of 13d. per barrel, which will be to be divided between the maltſter and the brewer, and the private brewer.—But that will be reduced by what I ſhall ſtate by and by, to about 8d. Sir, I could not juſtify ſuch a tax upon the common beverage of the country, without propoſing a correſponding tax upon ſpirits, and upon the beverage of the higher orders of the community. In 1763 a tax was laid of one halfpenny on the quart of beer, and from that period to the preſent, and including the addition I am now propoſing, the whole amount of the addition to the duty upon the common beverage has been 45 per cent. whilſt the addition to the duty upon the beverage of the higher orders has been much higher; upon wine the addition has been 200 per cent. I mention this, Sir, to ſhew, that at a time when the conſumption has been increaſed, it cannot be imputed to Parliament that it has ſhewn a diſpoſition to ſpare the higher orders.

The ſums to be raiſed on the head of Exciſe will be £.8,000,000.

TAX ON PROPERTY.

In addition to theſe reſources, on which I calculate with ſome degree of confidence, I have to propoſe another meaſure of extenſive operation, which in principle reſembles the Income Tax now repealed. That Tax, however reprobated by ſome, I muſt ever contend was productive of the greateſt benefit to the public. I ever did think, and ſtill think, that the income Tax was the great inſtrument of ſupporting the public credit, and carrying us ſafe through the late arduous conteſt. This I do not ſtate as matter of opinion, but as that which is capable of poſitive proof. I do not mean to ſay, that in its operation it was not liable to objections; but what meaſure of finance is wholly free from objections, and if we were to look merely at what might be plauſibly urged againſt any tax, without viewing its comparative advantages, it would be impoſſible to raiſe any ſupplies for the ſervice of the State. One of the great inconveniencies of the Income Tax was, that the collection of it made a diſcloſure of the circumſtances of individuals neceſſary, and this inconvenience, in as far as it may attach to the meaſure I am now about to propoſe, it ſhall be our endeavour by every means in our power to prevent.

The great outline of this propoſed Tax upon Property, is to diſtinguiſh between that property which depends upon the ſkill and induſtry of individuals, and that which does not. Under the head of that which is leſs dependent on ſkill and induſtry, is comprehended Land, the Intereſt of money in the Funds, Property belonging to Corporations, &c.—With reſpect to this ſpecies of property, there is leſs neceſſity for diſcloſure in applying to it any given rate of contribution. As to property ariſing out of ſalaries, trades, profeſſions, it would be more neceſſary to inveſtigate, and for that reaſon it would be requiſite to employ the intervention of Commiſſioners, ſomewhat upon the principle adopted in the aſſeſſment of the Income Tax. It is propoſed, however, that the new Commiſſioners ſhould be inveſted with ſuch powers, and act in ſuch a manner as to weaken, if not remove the objection as to diſcloſure.

It is propoſed that in regard to Land, that the Tax ſhould be laid on the net rent, as far as that can be aſcertained; and I conceive that it may generally be aſcertained, without any unpleaſant inveſtigation. The rate propoſed is 1s. per pound, or 5l. per cent. on the proprietor, and 9d. per pound on the tenant.

nant. In England, where almoſt invariably the tenant pays the poor's rate, that proportion of aſſeſſment would apply; but in Scotland, where the tenant does not pay any poor's rate, but whoſe rent is conſiderably higher, it is intended that the tenant ſhould only pay 6d. in the pound on his rental.

I have endeavoured to obtain the beſt means of information relative to the amount of property of that deſcription, which does not depend upon the perſonal induſtry of the individual. It muſt, no doubt, be extremely conjectural, but I am inclined to think it pretty accurate, from conſidering the amount of the Income Tax. I may venture to ſtate it at 80 millions, and that part of it which would be acted againſt by this duty would be from 60 to 70 millions, which, at the rate of one ſhilling per pound, would produce 3,375,000l. from the real proprietors. To this I conceive that the addition of 20 millions, may be ſet down as the amount of the tenant's rent, which, reckoning at the rate of 9d. in England, and 6d. in Scotland, will produce a ſum equal to about 500,000l. As to the amount of ſalaries, penſions, and incomes, ariſing from particular profeſſions, it is ſtill more difficult to be aſcertained. Let us ſuppoſe it to be four millions, of which, 1-20th would yield, by the taxation, 200,000l. The proportion to be raiſed from trade muſt ſtill be more conjectural and uncertain, ſeeing that ſo much muſt neceſſarily depend upon the particular ſucceſs of each individual. I ſhould propoſe 1-20th part of all incomes of 60l. per annum, and upwards, to be the ſum taxable, which would yield the amount of 625,000l. ſo that this tax would produce in all to the Revenue the ſum of about 4,700,000l. The revenue actually ariſing from the late Income Tax was four millions. I have mentioned, that in the deſcription of property, which employs no exertion of induſtry, was to be included the intereſt of money on Government ſecurity. I am well aware of the delicacy which has been felt by this Houſe in impoſing any manner of taxation on that ſpecies of property, but I am ſure it cannot be contended that, at a time like the preſent, when every poſſible exertion muſt, from neceſſity, be adopted, that even that ſpecies of property ſhould alone ſtand exempted. The only queſtion is, by what mode ſhall it be brought to contribute its due proportion? I would propoſe, that all perſons poſſeſſing property in the funds ſhould be required to make a return to the Commiſſioners appointed by this Bill, who will not be reſident in London, but in different parts of the country, in the ſame manner as the Commercial Commiſſioners formerly were. It is propoſed that this mode of collection ſhall be optional on the part of the perſons ſo to be taxed. A given day ſhall be fixed, againſt which they muſt either appear before theſe Commiſſioners, or, if they do not, then it is to be underſtood that they have made their election, and with to avoid the inconveniency of appearing before them. It is then intended that the proportion with which ſuch perſons ſhall be chargeable on that ſpecies of property, ſhall be aſcertained and collected at the Bank. In all caſes, however, ſuch a mode of collection is only to take place in conſequence of their own conduct in chooſing to avoid the other method. It is further propoſed, with regard to this kind of property, that all perſons not Britiſh ſubjects, who are reſident out of England, and poſſeſſed of funded property, ſhould be exempted from payment of this duty.

The ſum which is intended to be raiſed within the year, is twelve millions five hundred thouſand pounds; and I have this day agreed to raiſe by Loan the ſum of ten millions, as the proportion which more immediately concerns Great Britain. I congratulate the Houſe and the Country, that under all the circumſtances in which this buſineſs has been tranſacted, the contract appears at once advantageous to thoſe by whom it has been made, as well as to the public. I ſhould not have been ſatisfied, if I did not think it was advantageous to the contractors. For I am ſure that this Houſe has always viewed with regret any tranſactions of the kind, by which the Gentlemen concerned in it might ultimately have become loſers.

The terms of the Loan are as follows:

For every 100l. ſubſcribed, the ſubſcriber receives 80			
Conſ. at 58¼ - -	L.	46	14 0
80 Reduced 58¼ -		46	14 0
The bidding was on the Long Annuity, and the loweſt offer was 6s. 5d. - - -		5	12 3
Diſcount		2	6 3
	L.	101	6 6

Being

Being a *bonus* to the Contractor of 1l. 6s. 6d.

It remains to provide the means for paying the annual intereſt of the ten millions which are to be raiſed by loan. The whole of this ſum, including the charges of management, the addition of 1 per cent. as a ſinking fund, &c. will amount to 676,583l. which ſum is to be provided for by new taxes. I ſhall propoſe that theſe be provided for in three different ways. In the firſt place, the augmentation of the duties on Cuſtoms will, according to the beſt calculations that can be made, produce the ſum of 250,000l. annually. The next is, the increaſe of duties that will ariſe in conſequence of the Bill for the conſolidation of the Aſſeſſed Taxes. This ſum I calculate at 220,000l.—The mode by which I propoſe to make up the remaining part of the ſum I have already ſtated, is by the adoption of a meaſure that has often been made: this is to make a change in the mode by which the duties on receipts have been collected. I ſhall propoſe that, in all inſtances where money is to be paid, it ſhall be competent for the perſon paying the money to demand a ſtampt receipt from him to whom it is paid; and that in no inſtance the amount of this receipt ſhould be lower than 2d. nor higher than 5s. I take it, that the increaſed revenue ariſing from receipts, in conſequence of this regulation, will amount to the annual ſum of 220,000l. which together with the two ſums I calculated as derivable from the augmentation of Cuſtoms and of Aſſeſſed Taxes, will yield to the amount of 600,000l. as the ſum applicable to the payment of 676,583l. the amount of the intereſt upon the loan of ten millions. The Right Hon. Gentleman again recapitulated the Ways and Means for the ſervice of the year, amounting to L. 38, 687,782.

Sir, I do not think that I proceed on grounds which are likely to lead me to erroneous concluſions. On the contrary, the principles which I hold out to the Committee are ſimple and intelligible to every man who chuſes to exerciſe reflection on the ſubject. But, Sir, were I even to grant that the amount of the Taxes would be much leſs than I have calculated, were I to allow that they would fall ſhort of my calculation by by two millions five hundred thouſand pounds, I will contend, that even with the proſpect of the continuance of the preſent conteſt for years, there would be no neceſſity for a loan of more than ſix millions.

The Committee muſt have ſeen what is the great object which I have in view, in propoſing the great ſacrifices which the taxes I have alluded to muſt neceſſarily involve. My object is, and I have no difficulty in ſaying that I wiſh it clearly to be underſtood, to raiſe as large a proportion as poſſible of the Supplies neceſſary for the public ſervice in the courſe of the year. The extent to which I am anxious that this principle ſhould be carried, is, that during the progreſs of the war no accumulation whatever ſhould take place in the amount of the public debt. It is my wiſh that an eſtimate of the expences of the year ſhould be formed on a fair and extended view of the exertions which we are called on to make, and that the Loan to be contracted for ſhould not be greater than the Commiſſioners for liquidating the National Debt poſſeſs the means of diſtributing for the extinction of that debt. With the eſtabliſhment of ſuch a ſyſtem, I have not only reaſon to hope that there would be no accretion of the Public Debt for one particular year, but I have no reaſon for ſuppoſing, that unleſs extraordinary circumſtances occurred, this ſyſtem might not, even during a long conteſt, be acted upon with ſucceſs.

The Right Hon. Gentleman then ſhewed the benefits ariſing from raiſing great part of the ſupplies within the year. He ſtated it as both leſs burdenſome and leſs dangerous, than the funding ſyſtem, and alſo more calculated to ſupport our national credit at home, as well as in the eyes of foreign nations. He complimented his Right Hon. friend Mr Pitt, who had introduced it, and thought it was the only means of national ſafety. He concluded by lamenting the neceſſity of impoſing new burdens on the people, but at the ſame time he expreſſed his conviction that no claſs of the community would ſhrink from the burdens required by a conteſt ſuch as the preſent. For his own part, impartiality in the diſtribution of the taxes, and economy in expending the produce, as far as the national intereſt permitted, ſhould ever be his guiding principles. He finiſhed by calling on the Committee, at a criſis like the preſent, to act in a man-

a manner worthy of the Sovereign who ruled over them, worthy of the people whose Repreſentatives they were, worthy of the country that gave them birth. He ſat down by moving the firſt Reſolution.—The queſtion was then put on the different Reſolutions, and agreed to unanimouſly.

Monthly Regiſter for *June* 1803.

ENGLAND.

WAR WITH FRANCE.

THE publication of the Correſpondence with France, laid before Parliament on the 28th, and taken into conſideration on the 23d, conſiſting of 70 papers, is much too voluminous for inſertion in our Magazine.

His Majeſty's Declaration againſt the French Republic, (inſerted in our laſt, page 386.) notices in a moderate, yet firm and dignified ſtyle, all the ſubjects of complaint; but we think it our duty to ſtate, (recorded as it is by the Britiſh Ambaſſador,) the language of Bonaparte himſelf. Lord Whitworth, in his letter of the 21ſt of February, to Lord Hawkeſbury, ſays:—

"I received a Note from M. Talleyrand, informing me the Firſt Conſul deſired to converſe with me, and that I would come to him at the Thuilleries at nine o'clock. He received me in his Cabinet with tolerable cordiality, and, after talking on different ſubjects for a few minutes, he deſired me to ſit down, as he himſelf did on the other ſide of the table, and began. He told me that he felt it neceſſary, after what had paſſed between me and M. de Talleyrand, that he ſhould, in the moſt clear and authentic manner, make known his ſentiments to me, in order to their being communicated to his Majeſty; and he conceived this would be more effectually done by himſelf, than through any medium whatever. He ſaid, that it was a matter of infinite diſappointment to him, that the Treaty of Amiens, inſtead of being followed by conciliation and friendſhip, the natural effects of Peace, had been productive only of continual and increaſing jealouſy and miſtruſt; and that this miſtruſt was now avowed in ſuch a manner as muſt bring the point to an iſſue. He now enumerated the ſeveral provocations which he pretended to have received from England. He placed in the firſt line our not evacuating Malta and Alexandria as we were bound to do by Treaty. In this he ſaid that no conſideration on earth ſhould make him aquieſce; and of the two he had rather ſee us in poſſeſſion of the Fauxbourg St Antoine than Malta. He then adverted to the abuſe thrown out againſt him in the Engliſh public Prints; but this he ſaid he did not ſo much regard as that which appeared in the French Papers publiſhed in London.—This he conſidered as much more miſchievous, ſince it meant to excite this country againſt him and his Government. He complained of the protection given to Georges, and others of his deſcription, who, inſtead of being ſent to Canada, as had been repeatedly promiſed, were permitted to remain in England, hanſomely penſioned, and conſtantly committing all ſorts of crimes on the coaſts of France, as well as in the interior. In confirmation of this, he told me, that two men had within theſe few days been apprehended in Normandy, and were now on their way to Paris, who were hired aſſaſſins, and employed by the Biſhop of Arras, by Georges, and by Dutheil, as would be fully proved in a Court of Juſtice and made known to the world.

"He acknowledged, that the irritation he felt againſt England increaſed daily, becauſe every wind (I make uſe as much as I can of his own ideas and expreſſions) which blew from England, brought nothing but enmity and hatred againſt him.

"He now went back to Egypt, and told me, that if he had felt the ſmalleſt inclination to take poſſeſſion of it by force, he might have done it a month ago, by ſending 25,000 men to Aboukir, who would have poſſeſſed themſelves of the whole Country in defiance of the 4000 Britiſh in Alexandria. That inſtead of that garriſon being a means of protecting Egypt, it was only furniſhing him with pretence for invading it. This he ſhould not do, whatever might be his deſire to have it as a colony, becauſe he did not think it worth the riſk of a war, in which he might, perhaps, be conſidered as the aggreſſor, and by which he ſhould loſe more than he could gain, ſince, ſooner or later, Egypt would belong to France, either by the falling to pieces of the Turkiſh empire, or by ſome arrangement with the Porte.

"As a proof of his deſire to maintain peace, he wiſhed to know what he had to gain by going to war with England. A deſcent was the only means of offence he had, and that he was determined to attempt, by putting himſelf at the head of the expedition.

tion. But how could it be ſuppoſed, that, after having gained the height on which he ſtood, he would riſk his life and reputation in ſuch a hazardous attempt, unleſs forced to it by neceſſity, when the chances were, that he and the greateſt part of the expedition would go to the bottom of the ſea? He talked much on this ſubject, but never affected to diminiſh the danger. He acknowledged that there were one hundred chances to one againſt him; but ſtill he was determined to attempt it, if war ſhould be the conſequence of the preſent diſcuſſion; and ſuch was the diſpoſition of the troops, that army after army ſhould be found for the enterprize.

He then expatiated much on the natural force of the two countries. France with an army of four hundred and eighty thouſand men, for to this amount, it is, he ſaid, to be immediately completed, all ready for the moſt deſperate enterprizes; and England with a fleet that made her miſtreſs of the Seas, and which he did not think he ſhould be able to equal in leſs than ten years. Two ſuch countries by a proper underſtanding might govern the world, but by their ſtrifes might overturn it. He ſaid, that if he had not felt the enmity of the Britiſh Government on every occaſion ſince the Treaty of Amiens, there would have been nothing that he would not have done to prove his deſire to conciliate; participation in indemnities as well as in influence on the Continent; Treaties of Commerce; in ſhort, any thing that could have given ſatisfaction, and have teſtified his friendſhip. Nothing, however, had been able to conquer the hatred of the Britiſh Government, and therefore it was now come to the point, whether we ſhould have peace or war. To preſerve peace, the Treaty of Amiens muſt be fulfilled; the abuſe in the public prints, if not totaly ſuppreſſed, at leaſt kept within bounds, and confined to the Engliſh papers; and the protection ſo openly given to his bitterest enemies (alluding to Georges and perſons of that deſcription) muſt be withdrawn. If war, it was neceſſary only to ſay ſo, and to refuſe to fulfil the Treaty."

Lord Whitworth, in his diſpatch of the 14th of March, gives the following account of the behaviour of the Firſt Conſul at the Court of the Thuilleries:—

"He accoſted me evidently under very conſiderable agitation. He began by aſking me if I had any news from England. I told him that I had received a letter from your Lordſhip two days ago. He immediately ſaid, And ſo you are determined to go to war? No! I replied, we are too ſenſible of the advantages of peace.—Nous avons, ſaid he, déjà fait la guerre pendant quinze ans.—(We have had war for fifteen years already.)—As he ſeemed to wait for an anſwer, I obſerved only, c'en eſt déjà trop.—(We have had too much of it.)—Mais, ſaid he, vous voulez la faire encore quinze années, et vous m'y forcez.—(But you wiſh to carry it on for fifteen years longer, and you force me to it.)—I told him, that was very far from his Majeſty's intentions.—He then proceeded to Count Marcow and the Chevalier Azara, who were ſtanding together at a little diſtance from me, and ſaid to them, Les Anglois veulent la guerre; mais s'ils ſont les premiers à tirer l'épée, je ſerai le dernier à la remettre. Ils ne reſpectent pas les traités. Il faut dorenavant les couvrir de crêpe noir.—(The Engliſh wiſh for war; but if they are the firſt to draw the ſword, I ſhall be the laſt to ſheath it. They have no regard for treaties. Henceforth they ſhould cover them with black crape.)—He then went his round. In a few minutes he came back to me, and reſumed the converſation, by ſomething perſonally civil to me. He began again. Pourquoi des armemens? Contre qui des meſures de précaution? Je n'ai pas un ſeul vaiſſeau de ligne dans les ports de France. Mais ſi vous voulez armer, j'armerai auſſi: ſi vous voulez vous battre, je me battrai auſſi. Vous pourrez peutetre tuer la France, mais jamais l'intimider.—(Why theſe armaments? Againſt what are theſe meaſures of precaution? I have not a ſingle ſhip of the line in the ports of France. But if you wiſh to arm, I will arm alſo. If you wiſh to fight, I will fight alſo. You may perhaps deſtroy, but you will never intimidate France.)—On ne voudroit, ſaid I, ni l'un ni l'autre. On voudroit vivre en bonne intelligence avec elle.—(We wiſh neither the one nor the other. It is our deſire to live in good underſtanding with her.)—Il faut donc reſpecter les traités, replied he; malheur à ceux qui ne reſpectent pas les traités; ils en ſeront reſponſable a toute l'Europe.—(You muſt regard treaties then. Confuſion to thoſe who have no regard to treaties. They will be reſponſible for it to all Europe.)—He was too much agitated to make it adviſable for me to prolong the converſation; I therefore made no anſwer, and he retired to his apartment, repeating the laſt phraſe.

It is to be remarked, that all this paſſed loud enough to be heard by two hundred people who were preſent; and I am perſuaded that there was not a ſingle perſon who did not feel the impropriety of his conduct, and the total want of dignity as well as of decency on the occaſion."

Lord Whitworth, in his diſpatch of 17th March, ſays, in anſwer to his complaint of the treatment he had received at the Thuilleries, "M. de Talleyrand aſſured me, that it was very far from the Firſt Conſul's intention to diſtreſs me; but he had felt himſelf

ſelf perſonally inſulted by the charges which were brought againſt him by the Engliſh Government; and *that it was incumbent upon him to take the firſt opportunity of exculpating himſelf in the preſence of the Miniſters of the different powers of Europe.*"

Lord Hawkeſbury, in his diſpatch of the 4th of April, incloſes the following propoſition to the French Government:

"Malta to remain in perpetuity in poſſeſſion of his Majeſty. The knights of the Order of St John to be indemnified by his Majeſty for any loſſes of property which they may ſuſtain in conſequence of ſuch an arrangement.

"Holland and Switzerland to be evacuated by the French troops.

"The iſland of Elba by his Majeſty to France, and the King of Etruria to be acknowledged.

"The Italian and Ligurian Republics to be acknowledged by his Majeſty, provided an arrangement is made in Italy for the King of Sardinia which ſhall be ſatisfactory to him."

Lord Whitworth in a conſultation with M. de Talleyrand, made verbally in his Majeſty's name, the following propoſitions:

1. That his Britannic Majeſty ſhould retain his troops at Malta for ten years.

2. That the iſland of Lampedoſa ſhould be ceded to him in full poſſeſſion.

3. That the French troops ſhould evacuate Holland.

And that if no convention on this baſis ſhould have been ſigned within a week, he had orders to terminate his miſſion, and to return to London.

May 4th, Lord Whitworth ſtates the receipt of the following note, dated May 2d, from M. de Tallyrand, on the ſubject of theſe propoſitions.

"On the demand made by the underſigned, that Lord Whitworth would, in conformity to the uſage of all ages and of all countries, give in writing what he himſelf called the *ultimatum* of his Government, his excellency declared that his inſtructions forbade him to tranſmit on this ſubject any written note *.

"The intentions of the Firſt Conſul being entirely pacific, the underſigned diſpenſes with making any obſervations in ſo new and ſo ſtrange a manner of treating an affair of this importance.

"And in order to give a freſh teſtimony of the value which he attaches to the continuance of peace, the Firſt Conſul has directed the underſigned to make the following notification in the accuſtomed ſtyle and forms.

"As the iſland of Lampedoſa does not belong to France, it is not for the Firſt Conſul either to accede or refuſe the deſire teſtified by his Britannic Majeſty of this iſland in his poſſeſſion.

"With regard to the iſland of Malta, as the demand made reſpecting it by his Britannic Majeſty would change a formal diſpoſition in the treaty of Amiens, the Firſt Conſul cannot but previouſly communicate it to his Majeſty the King of Spain, and to the Batavian Republic, contracting parties to the ſaid treaty, in order to know their opinion; and, beſides, as the ſtipulations relative to Malta have been guaranteed by their Majeſties the Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Ruſſia, and the King of Pruſſia, the contracting parties to the treaty of Amiens, before they agree to any change in the article of Malta, are bound to concert with the guaranteeing powers.

"The Firſt Conſul will not refuſe this concert, but it belongs not to him to propoſe it, ſince it is not he who urges any change in the guaranteed ſtipulations.

"With regard to the evacuation of Holland by the French troops, the Firſt Conſul has no difficulty in directing the underſigned to repeat, that the French troops ſhall evacuate Holland at the inſtant that the ſtipulations of the treaty of Amiens ſhall be executed in every quarter of the globe."

We here give the project, or ultimatum, of our Government, as delivered by Lord Whitworth, to the French Government; 11th May.

1. The French Government ſhall engage to make no oppoſition to the ceſſion of the iſland of Lampedoſa to his Majeſty by the King of the Two Sicilies.

2. In conſequence of the preſent ſtate of the iſland of Lampedoſa, his Majeſty ſhall remain in poſſeſſion of the Iſland of Malta, until ſuch arrangements ſhall be made by him, as may enable his Majeſty to occupy Lampedoſa, as a naval ſtation; after which period the iſland of Malta ſhall be given up to the inhabitants, and acknowledged as an independent State.

3. The territories of the Batavian Republic ſhall be evacuated by the French forces within one Month after the concluſion of a convention founded on the principles of this project.

4. The King of Etruria and the Italian and Ligurian Republics, ſhall be acknowledged by his Majeſty.

5. Switzerland ſhall be evacuated by the French forces.

6. A ſuitable territorial proviſion ſhall be aſſigned to the King of Sardinia in Italy.

Secret

* It, however, appears that this refuſal was ſolely the act of Lord Whitworth.

Secret article—His Majeſty ſhall not be required by the French Government to evacuate the iſland of Malta, until after the expiration of ten years.

"Articles 4, 5, 6, may be entirely omitted, or muſt all be inſerted."

The Appendix to the Correſpondence conſiſts of Sebaſtiani's Report of the view of the ſtate of the French Republic, ſigned Bonaparte; of the French Manifeſto inſerted in the Hamburgh Paper; of Correſpondence ſhewing the deſigns of France on the Iſlands of the Adriatic; and of an intercepted Correſpondence to the French Commercial Agent at Dublin, of which the following are alone intereſting:

"You are required to furniſh a Plan of the Ports of your Diſtrict, with a ſpecification of the Soundings for mooring veſſels.

"If no Plan of the Ports can be procured, you are to point out with what wind Veſſels can come in and go out; and what is the greateſt draught of water with which veſſels can enter therein deeply laden."

☞ The great length of the intereſting debates on the New Taxes, and the correſpondence between France and Great Britain, have unavoidably obliged us to defer, until our next, ſeveral articles of intelligence,—Proceedings of the General Aſſembly,—Proceedings of the Circuit Court of Juſticiary, Marriages, &c.

BIRTHS.

At Guildford-ſtreet London, the Lady of James Mackintoſh, Eſq. a daughter.

Mrs Belville, of Groſvenor-place, three fine boys.

At Springfield, near Forres, the Lady of John M'Donald, Eſq. a ſon.

At Berwick upon-Tweed, Mrs Dunlop, a ſon.

Mrs Græme, Inchbrakie a daughter.

April 23. The wife of John Henderſon, in Auchline, eſtate of Knockeſpock, two boys and a girl.

May 20. The Lady of Capt. Murray Maxwell, of the Royal Navy, a daughter.

21. At Berwick upon-Tweed, Mrs Ferguſſon, of Balyoukan, a ſon.

—. The Lady of John Mackenzie, Eſq. of Lochley-houſe, a ſon.

—. At his Houſe in Lincolns-Inn Fields, the Lady of J. P Grant, Eſq. of Rothiemarchus, a daughter.

28. At Granton, Lady Charlotte Hope, a ſon.

—. The Lady of Colonel Robertſon of Lude, a ſon, at Lude.

29. At Letham, Mrs Buchan Hepburn of Letham, a daughter.

June 2. Mary the Beauty of Buttermere, a ſtillborn ſon.

6. Lady Charlotte Baillie a ſon at Normanby Hall, Cleveland.

8. In Lower Brook-ſtreet, Lady Henry Stuart a ſon and heir.

9. Mrs Macleod of Dalvey, a daughter.

11. At Dingwall Mrs Hay, a ſon.

—. Mrs Bryce, of St. Andrew's Square, a daughter.

13. The Lady of Lieut. Gen. Francis Dundas, a daughter.

—. Mrs Glen, of Forganhall, a ſon.

16 Mrs Bruce of Kennet, a daughter.

—. The Lady of Colonel Robert Mackenzie, in George Street, a daughter.

18. In Queen Street, Mrs Dirom, of Mount Annan, a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Alexandria, in Egypt, of the Plague, in February laſt, Captain Gayton, of the Royal Artillery, aged 22.

At Bermuda, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, Mr Thomas Thomſon, attorney in Jamaica, eldeſt ſon of Mr John Thomſon of Glaſgow.

At London, the Rev. H. R. Courtney, Lord Biſhop of Exeter.

Breſlaw, the celebrated Conjuror, at the Bull and Punch Bowl, in Liverpool, aged 77.

Lady Charlotte Fitzroy, ſixth daughter of the Duke of Grafton.

At Newcaſtle, in an advanced age, Mrs Hunter, widow of John Hunter, farmer, at Todhills. Same day, her eldeſt ſon Richard, apparently in good health, dropped down, and inſtantly expired. They were both interred at the ſame time.

At Sydenham, in the 73d year of his age, William Dickſon of Sydenham, Eſq. Admiral of the Blue.

At his ſeat in Suffolk, Sir Archibald Dickſon, Admiral of the Blue.

At the Manſe of St Monance, Fife, the Rev. Archibald Gillies, Miniſter of that pariſh, in the 71ſt year of his age, and 33d year of his Miniſtry.

At Kilmarnock, John Parker, Eſq. of Barleith.

At Haſlewood, Ireland, the Earl of Enniſkillen. His Lordſhip had been ill of the Influenza, but was thought to have recovered. He died ſuddenly, while putting on his coat.

At Thorn, Hereford, Henry Stone, Eſq. who, among other legacies, has left 500l. to the Miſſionary Society, and 100l. to Lady Huntingdon's College, at Cheſhunt.

At her houſe in Parkſtreet, Mrs Margaret Campbell, daughter of the deceaſed Archibald Campbell of Succoth, Eſq.

At Mayapour, East Indies, on the 3d of Sept-

September 1802, Mr Charles Rymer, ſurgeon, Royal Navy, ſon to Dr John Rymer phyſician, Edinburgh.

In the Eaſt Indies, on the 25th September laſt, Thomas Moffat, M. D. ſon of Mr Peter Moffat, Dalkeith.

In Jamaica, in the month of January laſt, Mr Thomas Spence, ſurgeon there, only ſon of Mr James Spence, Perfumer, Edinburgh.

May 15. At his houſe North St David's Street, Dr Robert Kennedy.

19. At Dalnotter, Mr John Fleming, jun manufacturer, Glaſgow.

25 At Mortonhall, Mrs Dorothea Trotter, ſpouſe of John Trotter, Eſq. of Mortonhall.

26. Arthur Forbes, of Culloden, Eſq.

—. At Aberdeen, in the 75th year of her age. Miſs Barbara Robertſon, daughter to Provoſt John Robertſon, and ſiſter to Andrew Robertſon, Eſq. of Foveran.

27. At Edinburgh, Mr James Cargill, late merchant in Edinburgh, in the 59th year of his age.

31. At Edinburgh, Miſs Jean Gloag, ſecond daughter of the late Rev. Dr William Gloag.

June 2. Lord George Murray, Biſhop of St David's. His Lordſhip was the ſecond ſon of John, late Duke of Athol and, brother to the preſent Duke. He married Ann, daughter of the late General Grant, by whom he has left ten children, all under age. He was promoted to the See of St David's in October 1802. His Lordſhip was endued by Nature with a remarkable ſolidity of judgment, and a mind uncommonly vigorous and active.

June 4. At Forglen, the Right Hon. William Lord Banff.

6. At Ballanlay, Iſland of Bute, Mr George Brown, Farmer, aged 77. He was attended to the grave by ſeven ſons, the youngeſt of them 25 years old.

7. At his houſe in Edinburgh, Major-General George Cuningham, late of the Scots Brigade.

8. At Glaſgow, Mr Alexander Dunlop, Bookſeller and Stationer.

10. Mrs Pope, of Drurylane Theatre, was taken ſo ill on the ſtage, while performing the character of Deſdemona, that ſhe could not go through her part. She remained at home gradually recovering, till next evening, when ſhe ſuddenly dropped from the ſofa, and died of an apoplexy.

11. Mr James Ritchie, Shipmaſter, Leith.

13. At Ballindean, Sir John Wedderburn of Ballindean, Eſq

14 Mr Hugh Torrance, many years ſurgeon in Kilmarnock.

—, Mr William Miller, merchant, Luckenbooths.

15. At Edinburgh, Mrs Jean Dalziel, wife of Mr James Dewar, merchant.

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